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MINERS FIND NEW HOPE IN TILLING SOIL

Unemployed in British Coal Fields Aided by Quaker Gardening System

CO-OPERATIVE UNITS ARE BASIS OF PLAN

Lord Mayor's Fund Joins in Developing Vast Scheme of Allotment Gardens

This is the first of two specially contributed articles dealing with the remarkable work organized by the Society of Friends, and in part taken over by the Lord Mayor's fund for reviving the depressed British coal fields by coöperative allotment gardens and adult courses of study, thereby bringing new hope and interest to thousands of mining families.

By EVELYN SHARP

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—He was an old miner, unemployed like so many others. For two years he had kept himself and his wife on a small pension of 10s. a week, aided by the produce from 800 square yards of ground which he had been enabled to keep in cultivation through the kindness of neighbors who gave him seeds and other materials. Then came the bad year, 1928, when nobody could afford to help him. He refused, however, to be entirely beaten and set to work to save his potato parings, cut out the eyes, planted them and raised a small crop of potatoes, but still—a crop.

In the following year, 1929, the Society of Friends came into his district with their plan to assist workless miners to recultivate their derelict allotments or to acquire new plots of ground. The old fellow obtained a grant of seeds and a spade from them, and that year he grew enough potatoes and green vegetables to last through the winter and was able as well to sell £15 worth of produce in the open market.

"Our Star Case"

"Perhaps he should be called our star case, for the usual allotment is only about half the size of his," observed John Robson, honorary allotments organizer for the Society of Friends, when he told me this tale, "but he is typical of the way unemployed miners everywhere have responded to our offer of help, and if you take £5 only as the average retail value of the produce of a 10-perch allotment, we can say that our scheme has added about £500,000 to the nation's food supply, to say nothing of the new interest that has been added to life in the case of many who were beginning to despair."

He added another story, this time of a woman, who is the wife and mother of miners, and who, when her husband brought in the first fruits of the piece of land he had been assisted to cultivate, was heard to ex-

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Britain Seeking Method to Honor Girl Solo Flier

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Government is considering the nature of the recognition of Miss Amy Johnson's wonderful flight from London to Australia in a little less than 20 days, which is the chief topic of conversation here and has already brought her hundreds of messages of congratulation, including telegrams from King George, Ramsay MacDonald and James Scullin, Australian Prime Minister.

It is suggested that the time has arrived for the institution of a new honor suitable to be conferred on women performing such courageous acts, for which a title such as "Dame" is hardly fitted, especially in the case of Miss Johnson, who is still a girl. Though Miss Johnson undertook the flight to demonstrate the safety of present-day airplanes and not in the expectation of monetary reward, she has already been offered and accepted handsome offers of remuneration.

London's reaction to the news on the morning of May 24 of her arrival in Australia was very rapid. Map shops in the city immediately had maps with flags showing the stopping places, while all the chief Sunday newspapers carried advertisements, associating Miss Johnson with different sorts of goods. News of the girl flier's Danish ancestry has come from her native city, Hull, with the announcement that her paternal grandfather was Anders Jorgensen, born at Assens, Fyen Island, Denmark, 78 years ago. He left his native country at the age of 16 in a sailing ship, landed at Hull where he settled, anglicized his name and married a Yorkshire woman. He is still living at Briddington, Yorkshire, and declared that his granddaughter was maintaining the "intrepid, adventurous spirit of her family."

Miss Johnson, it is stated, will return to London by steamship as soon as her Australian engagements permit.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 26—Miss Johnson arrived at Daly Waters from Port Darwin on May 26 after a bumpy but pleasant trip of 320 miles. She will refuel and take off for Alexandria Station, where she will halt for the night. Alexandria is without telegraph facilities and her progress will not be reported until she reaches Long Reach on the night of May 27. She is flying to Sydney.

Albanians Stay Home While Census Is Taken

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tirana, Albania

A CENSUS of the population of Albania was taken May 25. For this purpose no one was permitted to leave his house without a special pass and all cafes, restaurants, etc., were closed.

The population has hitherto been given as 833,000, but during the census whereon that figure was based, many people, in some cases whole villages, remained unregistered. It is expected that the present census will reveal in existence a population of about 1,000,000.

Salt Pan Raids Turn In to Riot in Indian Clash

British Police Bear Brunt of Restoring Order at Wadala Depot

BOMBAY (AP)—Salt raids May 25 and during the previous night at the government depot at Wadala developed into rioting in which nearly 200 Nationalist volunteers, other Hindus, and police were injured.

To suppress the trouble it was necessary at one time for the police to fire into the mob.

The raids on the salt pans began early in the day, with 100 volunteers forming the nucleus of a group which finally circumvented the police and obtained considerable salt. The police with their bamboo staves injured 17 raiders, seven seriously, and arrested more than 100 persons.

Later in the day a mob made up of thousands stormed the salt works, and 18 others were hurt, five seriously by the police with staves. Others were arrested.

The brunt of thwarting the raid, which was partially successful, fell principally upon the British police who were said to have shown great forbearance. The native police, fearing social boycott if they pressed their own kinsmen too hard, in some cases sat idly by and watched the proceedings.

Late in the evening a third raid took place, and about 1000 Nationalist sympathizers, abandoning, it was said, all pretenses at non-violence, stoned guards and police. Five police and three excisemen were injured by the missiles.

At about dark six police who went to the rescue of some hardly pressed excisemen were themselves surrounded by the mob and obliged to retire. After a warning shot into the air six rounds were fired into the crowd. The casualties were not known immediately, although it was estimated 60 persons were injured by the police staves in the accompanying action.

At Untadi Camp, the police arrested Ambalal Patel, who had taken charge of the volunteers near Dharsaana.

The authorities issued orders prohibiting for two months any assembly meeting, procession, or other demonstrations in Madras City in connection with the civil disobedience campaign. The boycott of foreign cloth was also forbidden.

At Multan, the police charged a procession which was being held contrary to the ruling, and in the ensuing fight a police officer and five paraders were injured.

British Premier Upholds Guardianship for Indians

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The direction in which British public opinion regarding India is moving is seen in a week-end message radiocast by Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, to the

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ZEPPELIN BACK IN PERNAMBUCO FROM 'RIO' TRIP

Spends Short Time in Brazil's Capital—To Start Soon for Havana

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil (AP)—Ending a journey of nearly 2500 miles to Rio de Janeiro and back, the Graf Zeppelin at 9:10 a. m., May 26 (7:10 a. m., E. S. T.) was moored to its mast in this city to begin preparations for its flight to North America.

Two airplanes of the Aeropostal Company circled about the great airship as it made for the landing field. The Graf first appeared over Pernambuco at 8:25 a. m. (6:25 a. m., E. S. T.).

Mooring lines were dropped 20 minutes later, after the motors had been slowed down and the gas valves opened to permit a perfect descent from the skies. Mooring operations which began at 8:53 occupied only 17 minutes. Preparations were immediately begun for the start, probably Tuesday, for Havana and Lakehurst, N. J.

Since leaving Friedrichshafen Sunday a week ago, it traveled 7750 miles, leaving about 10,000 miles yet to traverse before it will return to its home port.

The trip back to the short red and white mooring mast here from the Brazilian capital took 23 hours and 43 minutes. It was made in better weather than the down trip, when cross winds, hail and rain storms deterred progress and made riding bumpy and unpleasant.

A holiday was decreed by the Governor here in honor of the return. Business offices and shops were closed. The field was crowded with a cheering horde of spectators when the Graf moved into view and made ready to moor.

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin ducked in and out of Rio de Janeiro on May 24 to pay her long-heralded courtesy visit to the Brazilian capital in less than two hours and a quarter.

Appearing over the harbor at dawn, the Graf sailed out again before 9 a. m. and at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon her passage over Victoria, 300 miles away, was signaled on the return voyage to Pernambuco.

The Zeppelin's visit at Campo dos Affonsos, Brazilian army landing field, was about the shortest she has ever made anywhere. Dr. Hugo Eckener did not even get out of the gondola, receiving Brazilian government officials and members of the German colony aboard his ship.

Chinese Reds Loot Yangtse Provinces in Army's Absence

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Chinese Nationalists report further successes for their military campaign against the northern rebels along the Haichow-Tungkwan railway.

Nationalist Government military headquarters at Nanking asserted that its forces were within 15 miles of Kaifeng. Dispatches originating from northern forces, however, disputed this and said the northern forces had halted the nationalists in the neighborhood of Lanfeng, where fighting of great intensity was in progress.

The northern coalition also asserted that 30,000 nationalist troops in the battle area along the railway were showing an inclination to join the northern forces.

Meanwhile Communists and lawless elements in the Yangtse Valley were taking advantage of the absence of the nationalist military forces, all of which was being concentrated in northern Honan Province. An orgy of looting and kidnaping broke out in the valley, with lawless bands operating in virtually every province south of the Yangtse.

Strife of Church and State in Malta Halted by Attack on Island's Premier

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VALETTA, Malta—The elections which were postponed owing to the dispute between the church and state were to have been held May 24 but any ferment there might have been has been swamped in the excitement aroused by the attempt to shoot Lord Strickland, Prime Minister of the island which occurred May 24.

The Premier's assailant, John Miller, is a pronounced Anglophobe. He was interned during the World War and afterward served a term of penal servitude for his share in the Malta riots of 1919. Since the ostensible cause of his attack is Lord Strickland's attitude toward the Roman Catholic Church, it should be mentioned that Miller is understood not to belong to that denomination, of which Lord Strickland himself is a member.

Meanwhile there is little sign of any move toward settling the dispute between Lord Strickland and the Roman Catholic hierarchy. It has been proposed that the governor, Sir John P. Du Cane, should be intrusted with a special mission to the Vatican as was done on a previous occasion in 1889 when Sir Lintorn Simmons proceeded to Rome on relinquishing the governorship in order to negotiate with the Vatican a "full understanding" between the secular authorities and the heads of the church. So far, however, no official announcement has been made.

It is reported that no election will be held until a concordat has been signed. Some, however, insist that no logical reason exists for concluding a concordat and the Vatican has already issued a statement to the effect that it is not entering such an agreement.

The proposals put forward by Lord Strickland insist on complete prohibition of ecclesiastics standing as candidates in either House of Parliament or participating in the elections, and cessation of the practice of appointing foreigners as heads of religious orders on the island.

There are a number of priests prominent in Maltese politics, as in the case of many other countries, but at the moment there are only two in the Senate and one in the legislative Assembly. While the latter is elected, the former are selected to represent the clergy, and Lord Strickland's scheme, therefore, involves a change in the Constitution of the islands which provides for clerical representatives in the upper house.

PARACHUTE JUMPER DROPS 25,000 FEET

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Bert White, parachute jumper, leaped from a plane piloted by Earl Gordon, May 25, approximately 25,000 feet above Lancaster, Calif., in the Antelope Valley, and made a safe landing.

He was attempting to break Capt. W. A. Stevens's record jump of 24,412 feet, made at McCook Field, Dayton, O., in 1922. Mr. White's parachute was opened automatically by a cord attached to the plane. The jumper was not located until an hour after he reached the ground. A barograph which White carried strapped to his body, will be sent to Washington for official calibration.

Wets' Personal Liberty Plea Quashed by Need of Sobriety in Age of Speeded Machinery

Moderate Drinker of Today a Menace to Fellow Workers —Employers With Double Standard on Drinking Question Offer an Unexplained Anomaly

The following article discussing the query, "On which side is liberty for the worker?" is the eleventh of a series of 20 on the general subject,

"Is Prohibition Worth Keeping?"

By THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics, Harvard University

The term "moderate drinking" has taken on a new significance in this age of high speed and of power-driven machinery. When men drove horses, a "moderate" drinker was not much of a menace. The horse at least was sober, and could be depended upon, in most cases, to show horse sense.

Now that men drive automobiles which do not steer themselves and which travel at high rates of speed, the "moderate" drinker, in the old sense of the term, is a positive menace. If the man is thoroughly drunk, he is, temporarily, safe. He will probably not try to drive an automobile.

The real menace is the man who has absorbed just enough alcohol to deaden his critical faculties. He is likely to acquire undue confidence in himself and to believe that he can pass another automobile before he meets one coming in the opposite direction, when the chances are against him.

In an older age he would have been called a moderate drinker. It would be dangerous to call him a moderate drinker in this age. These observations apply not to automobile and truck drivers alone. They apply equally to street-car motormen, construction workers on skyscrapers, trainmen, signal men, and train dispatchers on railroads. They apply to everyone in a responsible position, on whose clear-headedness and accuracy our safety depends.

Industries are now using more engine power and power-driven machinery than formerly. This is especially true of the United States, which uses more engine power and power-driven machinery per worker than any other country.

Industries which use so much engine power and power-driven machinery per worker have a tremendous overhead cost. Anything which slows down or stops all this expensive machinery adds greatly to the cost of production, and reduces the ability

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LIQUOR BUYING NOT A CRIME UNDER DRY LAW

Supreme Court in Boston Case Rules Defendant Illegally Arrested

WASHINGTON (AP)—The buyer of bootleg liquor cannot under ordinary circumstances be prosecuted.

In one of the most important decisions under prohibition, the Supreme Court on May 26 made this ruling in the test case of James E. Farrar of Boston.

At the same time it in effect declined to pass upon the question whether the buyer of liquor who knows that shipment is involved in delivery can be prosecuted for conspiracy.

The latter case was that of Alfred E. Norris, New York banker, who bought liquor from a Philadelphia bootlegger.

The high court said since Norris had virtually entered a plea of guilty by pleading nolo contendere, his conviction must be sustained.

In the Farrar case, Justice Sutherland pointed out that up until now the Government had not considered the buyer guilty. Commenting that no additional legislation had been passed by Congress, he said the court sustained a lower tribunal's decision that quashed the case against Farrar.

Justice Sutherland said that Congress might have purposely passed no additional laws, in order that the buyer might testify against the seller.

Following announcement of the decision, Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of prohibition enforcement, said the prohibition unit had always taken the attitude sustained by the court.

The decision is expected to result in renewed agitation for legislation to make the buyer guilty. A bill to that effect now is pending.

William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, selected the Farrar case in an attempt to solve several troublesome questions in prohibition enforcement. The Federal District Court quashed the Farrar indictment, holding it was not an offense under the prohibition act to purchase liquor from a bootlegger.

The Government took the position in the Supreme Court that all purchases of liquor, except under a permit or a physician's prescription were illegal.

Advised of the Supreme Court decision, Senator Sheppard (co-author of the Eighteenth Amendment) said he would press for immediate action on his bill to make the purchaser of liquor equally guilty with the seller.

French Near Truce on Film Royalties

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — The author's share in profits from talking or sound films has been the subject of considerable discussion between writers of books and scenarios on one hand and the film producers on the other.

Some progress toward a solution of this problem has been made with the drawing up of an agreement between a French cinema syndicate and several authors' societies. The latest adherent to a uniform agreement, which provides, in general, that profits from each film will be divided between the principal collaborators proportionally to the part which each has taken in its conception and production, is the Society of Men of Letters.

GEN. LOGAN NAMED WHITE FUND TRUSTEE

Trustees of the $5,000,000 George Robert White Fund today elected Lieut.-Gen. Edward L. Logan as administrator to succeed George E. Phelan.

CONGRESS GETS TARIFF MEASURE; DEFEAT SOUGHT

Conferees Submit Report as Opponents Plan Challenge

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The completed conference report on the tariff bill was submitted to Congress May 26 and steps were initiated in both chambers for prompt action on the compromise measure. The Senate will be the first to proceed.

There the Progressive-Democratic coalition, inspirited by recent public demonstrations against the bill, plan a general challenge in every particular as the basis for maneuvers by means of which they hope to force it back into conference. If they can bring this about they may be able to eliminate several major items, the absence of which would give them from two to four additional votes against the measure, sufficient they believe to reject it on the final ballot.

The measure was returned to Congress with attention focused on the flexible tariff formula evolved by the Republican conferees. This provision, amended by the coalition so as to take from the President the rate-revising authority and giving it to Congress, has been rewritten so that the United States tariff commission's power is greatly enhanced at the expense of both Congress and the President.

The new plan was written into the bill by the Senate and House Republican leaders over the vigorous protest of President Hoover. He conferred with the Republican conferees in an effort to modify the section, but was unsuccessful.

The President's unsuccessful challenge of the compromise provision began at the White House on the evening of May 24 when with his

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Further Evidences of Prehistoric Man Discovered in Cave

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP) Dr. James A. B. Scherer, director of the Southwest Museum, has announced the finding in Gypsum Cave, Nev., of a wealth of additional evidence that prehistoric man roamed the American continent probably at least 20,000 years or more ago.

Last week, announcement was made that excavation of the cave had revealed camp-fire ashes, charcoal and burnt wood.

Nine hundred artifacts, or prehistoric objects made by man, Dr. Scherer reported had been recovered so far, mostly from beneath a layer of gypsum rock which took ages to form from overhead dripping. These include scores of broken atlatls, a long two-piece dart which antedates the bow and arrow; many flint points similar to an arrowhead, for the atlatls, and a necklace of a type never before found in American archæological history, made of joints of a centipede strung on fiber of a desert plant.

These conclusive proofs of prehistoric man's work, the museum director pointed out, were scattered among the remains of the extinct ground sloths, huge prehistoric mammals, and of extinct primitive horses, and of a small slender-limbed prehistoric camel.

AVIATOR COMPLETES 8000TH FLYING HOUR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHEYENNE, Wyo.— Arriving here from Omaha, Neb., on May 26, James (Jack) Knight, veteran pilot of Boeing Air Transport, Inc., completed his 8000th hour of flying, representing an air mileage of approximately 800,000 miles.

He has never had a major mishap during his flying career.

UNITED ITALY DUE TO WORKERS, MUSSOLINI SAYS

Premier Addresses Three Crowds, of 150,000, 35,000 and 300,000 in Milan

MILAN, Italy (AP)—Benito Mussolini, Italy's Premier, addressed a crowd of 150,000 workers here May 25, telling them that discipline of the laboring classes "firmly united around the symbol of the lictor's rods" is the element that is elevating Italy's economic situation above that of other nations.

Cannon kept firing salvos in honor of Il Duce's visit, throwing varicolored confetti over the crowd's heads. A powerful radio outside the courtyard filled the big park with national and Fascist airs.

"It is unnecessary to recount what the Fascist Government has done for labor. We think of your interests, all your needs, because we love you as workers and fellow-Italians," the Premier said.

Previously the Premier had attended a gathering in Balilla Stadium before 35,000 youngsters.

Before a seething crowd of Fascists the day before, packed into the great square before the famous cathedral, Mussolini spoke with defiance for Fascism's enemies, and made a call for a celebration here in 1932 of the second decade of the revolution.

Some spectators said there were 300,000 gathered to hear Il Duce's speech. The Fascist leader had some difficulty in controlling the excitement of his auditors who broke out into shouts of "Down with France" several times. Mussolini silenced them with a gesture.

He said alleged reports of the debarkation of Italian troops in Albania were "absurd."

Commemorating Italy's entrance into the war 15 years ago, and recalling her 652,000 fallen, he declared "We do not commemorate this date to revive old hatreds, because we are reconciled fully and loyally with our enemies of yesterday, and even linked in sincere friendship with some of them."

He warned the Blackshirts not to let the people "go to sleep before the baaing of lambs that are really wolves, so that they may not tomorrow wake up before one of the more or less tragic surprises of history."

He hotly denied that Italy's economic situation was bad, and said it was not worse than that of any other country.

"Some people would like to see me make a ministry of the old style, but they forget that there is no longer a ministry, but a regime formed, not of parliamentary groups but by the bloody efforts of the Blackshirts. It is a revolution that had a long period of struggle. I am the chief and the creator of this regime and must be its defender.

"I make no vague affirmations. We are sufficiently well informed of what is being prepared elsewhere and of the dominant spirit among certain of our neighbors."

British to Visit 'Adopted Towns'

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Seven Lord Mayors, 36 Mayors and more than 200 Aldermen representing 43 British towns are to assemble in Paris May 28 on the occasion of the annual gathering of the United Associations of Great Britain and France. This is by far the largest party to go to Paris since the formation of the association, of which Lord Derby is president.

The vice-president, the Marquess of Crewe, and the Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Waterlow, are members of the party. This year 42 towns which adopted French towns or villages to help in reconstruction after the World War are sending delegates who will be received by the President of the French republic. After the Paris festivities they will disperse to visit their adopted places.

Bobby Jones Goes to Third Round in British Amateur Golf Contest

ST. ANDREWS, Scot. (AP)—Bobby Jones, United States open champion, advanced to the third round of the British Amateur Golf championship, May 26 by defeating S. Roper, Wollaton Park, 3 up and 2 to play.

Jones had to shoot brilliant golf to win from his sturdy English opponent who played the first nine holes in 36 strokes, through a combination of nine straight 4s. Jones, however, covered the first nine holes in 33 strokes, including four birdies and an eagle. Roper clung tenaciously to his brilliant opponent before he was forced to bow at the sixteenth.

Jones joined George J. Voigt, a Walker Cup team mate in the third round, the New Yorker defeating Edward Tipple, 1 up, 19 holes several hours before the Atlantan finished his match. Both Voigt and Jones had byes in the first round.

Harrison R. Johnson, amateur champion of the United States, won his first-round match from Bernard Darwin, 2 and 1 to play, and then won from Maj. A. G. Barry, 1 up, to go into the third round. It was Johnston's second victory of the day.

The start of the American open champion was delayed about 30 minutes on account of a number of matches going to the nineteenth hole between noon and his starting time.

Roper outdrove Jones a few yards on the first hole, but both second shots reached the green. Jones rammed home a 20-foot down hill putt for a birdie 3 to win the hole.

Roper was bunkered at the second but exploded to within three feet of the cup and the hole was halved in 4's. Jones's approach at the third stopped within three feet of the cup and he bagged another birdie 3 to go 2 up.

Jones's tee shot at the fourth rolled into a bunker 120 yards from the green, but he played a mashie shot which went straight for the pin all the way and rolled into the cup for an eagle 2. Jones went 3 up, having played four holes in 12 strokes.

Jones sent his second shot at the seventh to within 12 feet of the cup and holed another down-hill putt for a birdie 3, while Roper was getting his par 4, and the American again was 3 up. Jones took 5 at the par 3 eighth, while Roper was scoring his usual 4 to reduce the American's lead to 2.

Jones's tee shot was carried by a cross wind to the tenth-hole section of the big double green, 150 feet from the pin. His approach was 12 feet short and when he missed this putt, Roper laid him a dead stymie. The effort to jump his opponent's ball with a niblick was a failure.

The ninth was halved with par 4s and Jones started home 2 up. The American open champion was out in 33 strokes, 3 under par, with four birdies and an eagle on his card for the first nine holes. However, he went one over par on one hole and two over on another.

Roper played the first nine in even par, with a string of nine 4s. He had one birdie and went one over par on one hole, playing the others in the figures the card calls perfect.

Harrison R. Johnston, St. Paul, United States amateur champion, met stern opposition from Bernard Dar-

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20,000 DRYS JAM GARDEN IN RALLY AGAINST REPEAL

Only the Day Was Wet at Victory Meeting, but It Did Not Dampen Ardor

CHEERFUL THRONG INDICTS ALCOHOL

The promise of the Prohibition Loyalty League of the greatest meeting over a moral issue ever to have been held in Massachusetts has been fulfilled.

Pouring out of the Boston Garden into the pouring rain May 25, a crowd of approximately 20,000 Massachusetts citizens, after having participated in the great "victory" rally of the drys, sponsored by the league, turned to taxicabs and trolleys, subways and elevated trains, railroad specials and private automobiles—most of them agreeing, as they made their homeward way through the drizzle, that the day was eminently dry and eminently successful.

As those who came by train took their places for the return trip to communities along the Boston & Maine line, one group might have been heard humming the "song hit of the show," in which the vast audience had joined so effectively, "The Old Flag Never Touched the Ground," while from other groups might have been heard snatches of conversation in which such words as "the Constitution," "the Law of the land," and "great moral victory" seemed to play an important part.

Out on the street in front of the station a man stepped from the crowd to hail a taxicab. "Hey!" he cried,

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Grundy Campaign in Pennsylvania Cost $338,602

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Joseph R. Grundy, Senator from Pennsylvania, who was defeated for renomination in the Republican primaries held last week, told the Senate Committee on Campaign Expenditures on May 26, that he had contributed $291,000 of his own money to his campaign fund which reached the total of $338,602.

In view of the expenditures of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick of $250,000 in the recent Illinois primaries it would appear likely that some action may result from this even larger contribution to the hopes of obtaining a seat in the United States Senate.

The successful candidate in the primaries, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, reported a personal contribution to the Davis-Brown campaign committee of $10,541.

Francis Bohlen, the third candidate in the Republican primaries, who ran on a straight wet platform, reported that he har accepted the candidacy on the consideration that it would entail no expenditure or contribution on his part and that he had not given a single dollar to the campaign fund.

The campaign manager for the ticket on which he ran, however, and which included candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State as well, reported total contributions amounting to approximately $200,000 of which $100,000 had been donated by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

In defending his own expenditures, Mr. Grundy told the committee that in his opinion the amount of money spent was of absolutely no consequence provided that it was spent legally.

In answer to questioning Mr. Grundy stated that he had received no contribution from any public utility or railroad interests. The acceptance of such "obligating contributions," he said, would make a man "unworthy to hold high office."

Up to State, Say Speakers, to Uphold Constitution—Secession Is Charged

PROHIBITION GAINS PILE UP BALANCE

Humanitarians, educators, one of Boston's greatest athletes, and leaders in many community activities, at the great mass meeting in Boston Garden on May 25, gave to drys all over Massachusetts fresh inspiration to go forward for better enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and defeat repeal of the State enforcement act.

"We stand squarely, unequivocally, and uncompromisingly for the Constitution of the United States and all the amendments, especially the Eighteenth," the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, president of the Prohibition Loyalty League, sponsors of the meeting, said in his opening address.

The Rev. Dr. Conrad introduced the principal speakers, who were Colonel Raymond Robins, active in various humanitarian organizations; Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, president of the National Women's Law Enforcement League of Maryland; Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement; Sir Wilfred T. Grenfell, noted for his work among the Labrador fishermen; the Rev. Dr. William F. Anderson, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Clarence De Mar, famous winner of the Boston Marathon.

Gov. Frank G. Allen and William M. Butler, candidate for Republican nomination to the United States Senate, were present.

We salute you, Dr. Conrad said in his opening address, in the name of the American home, which is the bulwark of our Nation, the center of our hope, and whose protection, peace and purity should be the concern of every citizen of this Commonwealth.

In the Name of Womanhood

We salute you in the name of the 28,000,000 youth in educational institutions in the United States whose welfare should be our sincere concern. We salute you in the name of American womanhood, in whom the hope of the future lies and whose protection from the defiling, degrading and destructive influence of the liquor traffic is our sacred duty. We salute you in the name of this old Bay State, endeared to us by a thousand ties, whose honor we hold dear beyond words.

We stand squarely and unequivocatingly and uncompromisingly for the Constitution of the United States and all the amendments, especially the Eighteenth Amendment. Being an integral part of the United States we are unalterably opposed to and protest against taking Massachusetts out of the Union by repealing the enforcement act known as the "Baby Volstead Act," a name given at first in derision, but do you know, it is a pretty good name because the "Baby Volstead Act" saves the babies. We adhere to the motto of the United States, "E Pluribus Unum," and we accept again the words of that great writer and statesman, Daniel Webster, which ought to ring out all over Massachusetts in these days, "Liberty and union one and inseparable.'

We stand for law enforcement, including the Eighteenth Amendment and we insist that this amendment can be enforced wherever there is a will and a desire to enforce it. We urge the citizens regardless of creed, color or party affiliations to vote only for candidates who are dry both by profession and by practice.

On the Practical Side

We insist that legislation that has resulted during this brief application in doubling the attendance in high schools, tripling the savings bank holdings of the poor until today they reach the enormous sum of $28,000,000,000, and that has increased life insurance from $35,000,000,000 to $100,000,000,000, that such a law is worth saving. We believe that legislation which has the support of every leading social worker in the United States and of every well-known philanthropist, and 90 per cent of the religious workers, should be maintained against all comers.

Prohibition has decreased fatalities 200,000 a year, enormously decreased criminality, made drunkenness rare instead of common, branded vice-producing liquor traffic as an outlaw, stimulated love of education, raised the standard of living . . . and the law which has done these things merits our approbation and our support.

The unfavorable conditions so greatly magnified by the wets are, so far as they are true, not chargeable to prohibition but to wet propagandists who incite and encourage violation of law. They strain at gnats and swallow whole caravans of camels. The appeal for temperance instead of prohibition is camouflage and subterfuge.

Our position is no surrender, no concession, no compromise, no modification, but onward, forward, unflinchingly, in a mighty effort until we see the extermination of the infamous traffic. We know we are right. We know the smile of God is upon us, and so we look to Him for His guidance and His grace.

All the speakers insisted that prohibition is succeeding to a remarkable degree, and several of them charged

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

'GENERAL MOTORS OF THE AIR' SEEN IN FOKKER PLAN

Aircraft Firm Changes Its Name to General Aviation Corporation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With announcement that the Fokker Aircraft Corporation will change its name to the General Aviation Corporation, and will become "primarily a holding company," owning stock in subsidiary manufacturing and operating companies, it was declared here that the move foreshadowed the organization of a big air unit to occupy the same place in aviation that General Motors holds in the automobile industry.

Announcement of the change in name and policy of the Fokker Aircraft Corporation was made by Harris M. Hanshue, president, May 25. It was said to be particularly significant since General Motors Corporation owns 40 per cent of the issued common stock of the present Fokker Aircraft Corporation.

The directors of the company have already approved the charges, Mr. Hanshue said, and have recommended to stockholders an increase in the number of authorized shares from the present 1,000,000 of no-par value, to 5,000,000 of no-par value. The changes have been initiated to "enable the directors to carry out an expansion program," the announcement said.

The company has also made arrangements for the right to manufacture and sell Dornier flying boats, according to the announcement through the Dornier Company of America, a corporation recently organized under the laws of Delaware, which will probably become "a wholly owned subsidiary of General Aviation Corporation."

The new Dornier subsidiary will employ the services of Dr. Dornier, inventor of the Dornier flying boat which has been successfully developed and operated in Europe, and expects to engage in the manufacture of new types of Dornier flying boats adapted for use in this country.

The carrying out of the plan does not involve any exchange of the existing shares for new securities. It is stated that the 4,000,000 additional shares of common stock without par value, which it is proposed that the General Aviation Corporation shall be authorized to issue, if the amendments are approved by the stockholders, will be issued for the acquisition of additional property for which negotiations are now being carried on.

The holdings of General Motors Corporation in the Fokker Aircraft Corporation were said to be much larger than any other single holding, the remaining 600,000 outstanding shares of the company being scattered in small lots throughout the country.

Mr. Hanshue did not name the other companies which the new corporation is expected to acquire. It was reported, however, that among them was Western Air Express, of which he is vice-president.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Bendix Aviation Corporation, parent organization of several airplane and motor accessory producers, has purchased the Charles Cory & Son Corporation of New York, established for 90 years in the marine equipment industry, an announcement May 25 said.

The purchase was described as marking the entrance of the automotive industry into the marine field, since General Motors holds a heavy interest in the Bendix enterprises.

The announcement said the Cory Corporation has designed and manufactured signaling, communicating and lighting systems for practically every large American vessel. It was bought by Bendix from the Irving Trust Company, equity receiver appointed last February for the Cory concern.

Official Defends Dial Phone System

The automatic dial telephone means less wrong numbers, faster service, fewer telephone girls and is progress in the telephone art—but if Congress wins out in its efforts against its installation there is no reason why any community should be forced to accept it if opposed.

William H. O'Brien, director of the Telephone and Telegraph Division of the State Department of Public Utilities, thus summarized his views on the new dialing service which is rapidly being installed in the entire Metropolitan Boston area.

"It is quite true," Mr. O'Brien stated, "that the dial method does require some mental effort on the part of the subscriber, but it is a step in progress from the old hand-crank which once required considerable physical effort to ring up numbers. And while it does eliminate a very large percentage of the girls from switchboards, it does not mean that anyone loses their jobs for it simply reduces the incoming flow of new operators. Then also, it means more hands in the maintenance department."

LABOR COMMITTEE COMPLETED

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The membership of the commission to represent Chile at the International Labor Conference at Geneva was completed with the appointment May 23 of Alfredo Melossi as delegate of the Chamber of Commerce. The other members of the commission are Arturo Escudero, representing the Government and Julio Arancibia, labor delegate.

TECH BUSINESS COURSE TO HAVE SEPARATE HEAD

Step Taken in Recognition of Demand for Technical Men as Executives

Business training with an engineering background as a preparation for management in commerce and industry will be given in a separate department of undergraduate and graduate instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology next autumn, it was announced today.

Under this plan the present course in engineering administration, which was started in 1914, is to be established as the Department of Business and Engineering Administration.

This step is taken in recognition of the growing demand for technically trained men in the field of business management. The institute's present course, with 298 students this year, is now one of the largest in Technology.

A survey of the history of a representative number of students graduating from the present course showed that more than half reach important positions of executive responsibility within seven years after graduation, while three-quarters became executives within nine years.

Establishment of the course as a separate department with a comprehensive undergraduate curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science becomes effective at the beginning of the academic year next autumn.

The new department will offer, also, graduate courses permitting a student holding an engineering degree from an accredited institution to obtain a master's degree in business and engineering administration by completion of work given in a summer session and in a subsequent graduate year.

President Samuel W. Stratton, in commenting upon this new department said: "The United States is a growing industrial country. It has offered and will continue to offer great opportunities to the scientists and the engineer. Scientists and engineers of the past have developed great aggregations of machinery and equipment until today America stands in the lead of all countries in her capitalization of power and mechanical skill. Men of like stamp are needed to administer these plants."

CREDIT MEN TO HOLD CONVENTION IN BOSTON

Mayor James M. Curley today received a communication from Lawrence Whitty, former president of the National Association of Credit Men, informing him that the directors of the Credit Men's Association had definitely voted to hold their 1931 convention in Boston.

At the same time the mayor announced that Howard S. Russell, publicity director of the Massachusetts farm bureau had reported another step taken to make the American Federation of Farm Bureaus' convention in Boston, Dec. 7, 8, and 9, a gala occasion by mailing out invitations to 3600 farm organizations and agricultural leaders all over the country.

Connecticut School for Boys to Expand

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MERIDEN, Conn.—Contracts for construction of a two-unit cottage for the Connecticut School for Boys have just been awarded by the trustees of the institution. The cost of the additions will be $82,539 and was authorized following a report of a special committee, appointed by Governor Trumbull, to investigate the conduct of the school.

Additional appropriations will be sought from the 1931 legislature for buildings to permit a new training program, according to John A. Tinsley, superintendent-elect of the school, who will take charge July 1. Mr. Tinsley said his first change in the treatment and training of the juvenile delinquents will be the abolition of the blue and gray uniforms which the inmates of the school have worn for 75 years. Khaki outfits, similar to those worn by many boys in the streets, will be adopted for working hours. Plain civilian suits will be worn on Sundays and holidays.

Printing, woodwork and band practice are expected to be introduced as vocational training. Some of the work now being done at the school will be totally discarded as soon as possible Mr. Tinsley said. Preparing the boys for some useful activity in their spare time when they return to public life will be stressed, he added. Formation of Boy Scout troops, or some similar organizations, will fill this need, he believes.

Copeland Passport Bill Wins Approval

WASHINGTON—The $10 passport fee was condemned as a needless continuance of a war-time nuisance tax and the bill introduced in the Senate by Royal S. Copeland (D.), Senator from New York, to reduce the fee to $5 was indorsed in a resolution received from the New York Board of Trade.

Senator Copeland's bill, in addition to reducing the tax to $5, extends the life of a passport to six years. The O'Connell bill in the House continues the fee at $10, but provides for two renewals at $2 each and limits the total life to six years. It carries the provision that the fee be reduced to school-teachers only. This is opposed as class legislation.

SINO-SOVIET PARLEY IS TO BE RESUMED

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The Russian Assistant Foreign Commissar, Leo Karakhan, has been appointed head of the Soviet delegation to conduct negotiations with China regarding the Chinese Eastern Railroad. Karakhan has dispatched a communication to the head of the Chinese delegation, Mo Ten Hui announcing the names of the Soviet experts who will participate in the conference, and affirming the Soviets' readiness to begin negotiations at any time. It is expected the conference will open in the next few days. Mr. Karakhan's communication is apparently designed to expedite the negotiations which have been projected ever since the conclusion of hostilities over the Chinese Eastern Railroad last December.

FITCHBURG SHOWS DECREASE

FITCHBURG, Mass. (AP)—The population of this city is 40,672, a decrease of 357 from the 1920 total, census officials announced today. There are 93 farms in operation. The decrease is due chiefly to depression in the textile industry, which resulted in the shutting down of several mills.

PRESS ASSISTS PROSECUTION IN STOCK SWINDLES

New York Stock Exchange Governor Commends Co-operation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Although sharp price fluctuations on the New York Stock Exchange during the past few months have encouraged "a revival of efforts on the part of fraudulent stock promoters," there has been marked progress in the technique of prosecuting frauds by law enforcement officers in coöperation with organized business, according to the eighth annual report of the Better Business Bureau of New York City, made public on May 19.

James C. Auchincloss, president of the bureau, in issuing the report, said that the bureau's work has been greatly aided ever since it was first started "by the sympathetic interest of the newspapers, which have been eager to print news about fraud-fighting activities."

Mr. Auchincloss, who is a governor of the New York Stock Exchange, reviewed the manner in which security charlatans changed their tactics after the stock market crash to conform to a changed public opinion in regard to investments.

"Before the crash in prices last fall," he said, "the public was to a greater extent than ever before attracted to common stocks of the highest grade. As a result of excesses, amateur marginal speculators, who overextended themselves, suffered substantial losses and shrewd charlatans sought to capitalize the situation."

The bureau, however, in entering the ninth year of its activities, he said, "sees increasing evidence of the fruits of the movement to heighten confidence in legitimate business."

"Besides assisting the law enforcement officers, the bureau has joined in a vast coöperative work with the Better Business Bureaus in 47 other cities, and with other organizations, with legitimate firms and with publishers to reduce misleading and inaccurate advertising claims and unfair selling practices," he continued. "Accordingly, the level of accuracy in the sale of merchandise has gradually risen with resultant gains for both the ultimate consumer and for individual business."

Mr. Auchincloss commended Charles H. Tuttle, United States attorney, and Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, for their "vigilant activities at New York against stock swindlers who have misused the mails," and Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General of New York State, and his assistant, Watson Washburn, "for their effective actions under the Martin Fraud Act." The vigilance of judges and prosecuting officers in various boroughs has also been effective in many actions against commercial and financial frauds, he said.

N. E. RAILWAY CLERKS HEAR MERGER PLAN

Members of the New England District Council of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks gathered in Boston May 25 at the American House. They included representatives of the Boston & Maine Railroad, New Haven, Maine Central, Bangor & Aroostook, Rutland and Central Vermont.

The delegates received a report on the plan of the grand lodge relative to the proposal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to consolidate New England railroads. It is the plan of officers of the grand lodge to present data regarding their proposals to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee when the hearing opens on the question of regional consolidation.

Grade Crossing Bill Reported to House

Unchanged as passed by the Senate and without the proposed provision for a $10,000,000 bond issue, the bill to expedite and regulate abolition of grade crossings in the State was reported to the Massachusetts House of Representatives today with an "ought to pass" rating from the Ways and Means Committee.

"Leave to withdraw" was asked by the same committee on the bill authorizing construction of a Summit House on Greylock Mountain, and the measure providing for construction of a state agricultural and industrial building on the grounds of the Brockton Agricultural Society, was referred to the next session.

An appeal was made to Governor Allen by Martin Hays, Representative from Allston, to help secure proper legislation to reduce motor vehicle insurance rates.

Drunken Driving Shows a Decline

Ninety-six persons were convicted in Massachusetts last week for operating motor vehicles while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, 27 less than in the week before last. Twelve were committed to jail, six from district courts and six from superior courts.

Fourteen persons were convicted for the second time within six years for this offense. Nine were given jail sentences and appealed, and five were committed to jail.

Of the 1195 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked last week, 11 were for driving after drinking intoxicating liquor.

BANKER URGES MONEY MARKET STUDY BOARD

Qualified Commission Could Avert Panics, Financier Affirms

NEW YORK—Studies of the New York money market and the condition of the national income available for absorbing new securities by a qualified commission representing all interested elements are possible on the basis of available data along lines that should go far toward averting market disasters, it is declared in a report of the Commerce and Marine Commission of the American Bankers Association made public here May 21 by the chairman, Fred I. Kent.

American business has been seriously affected by three principal causes, the report says, naming overproduction, uncertainty caused by prolonged delay in tariff legislation and oversuance of securities beyond the power of the public to absorb, accompanied by extraordinary developments in the stock exchanges.

"Brokers' loans increased $500,000,000 in a few weeks during last September and October because of issuance of securities which could not be absorbed by the public and had to be carried," the report declares. "There is no question but that if the brakes had been put on the issuance of new securities in time much harm could have been prevented. In order to put on such brakes it would only have been necessary to place the facts before the investment bankers, for it is not conceivable that they would have deliberately arranged the issuance of new securities if they could have seen that the national income available for their purchase had been more than taken up and that attempted distribution was certain to be attended by catastrophe.

"If a commission such as we have recommended, made up of representatives of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the New York Clearing-house and the New York Stock Exchange, should make a study of this situation there would seem no question but that they could develop a series of going figures that would put them in position to give information to investment bankers that would enable them to guide their security operations more scientifically.

"There would probably be very few occasions when a warning would be necessary if the question of the issuance of new securities could be closely studied by investment bankers. It should have a steadying effect for the good of all concerned. It would act directly to save losses to those who otherwise must go forward blindly in the issuance of securities. It would be of tremendous value to business and to the general public."

British Expert Hears Arab and Jew Views

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM — Sir John Hope Simpson, the English expert sent out by the Government to report on the question of land settlement in Palestine, has arrived here. He interrogated representatives of the Arabs and Jews on May 24. The former told him that 50 acres was required by an Arab family of five if the land was cultivated as at present, whereas the Jewish experts expressed the belief that if the land were well and intensively cultivated, about 12 acres would yield a living to a Fellaheen family.

Regarding the new law, virtually abolishing imprisonment for debt, the Effendis claim that the Turkish law was best for the Fellah, since none will lend him money if he is unable to pledge his land as security.

Tonight at the Pops

Coronation March from "The Prophet" ..... Meyerbeer
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Turkish March from "The Ruins of Athens" ..... Beethoven
Fantasia, "La Bohème" ..... Puccini
Siegfried's Rhine Journey ..... Wagner
Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger" ..... Wagner-Wilhelmj
Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
Waltz, "Tales from the Vienna Woods" ..... Strauss
"Entrance of the Gladiators" .... Fučik

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury District, 8.

Hotel Statler: dinner, New England Quartermasters' Association, Parlor B, 6:30; dinner, New England Council, Parlor E, 6:30; dinner, New England News Company, Parlor F, 6:30.

Annual meeting, Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, Inc., ladies' night, business meeting, election, dinner and dance, Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, 7.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Talks by James P. Ramsey, Mrs. William S. Tilton and Thomas Nixon Carver, professor of economics, Harvard University, on "The Dangers of Repealing the State Enforcement Law," home of Miss Laura Revere Little, 25 Goddard Avenue, Brookline, 2:30.

Brookline Bird Club; bird walk, Winchester Reservoirs, take 5:30 train at North Station to Winchester Highlands.

Museum of Fine Arts; gallery talk on "Gothic Art" by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Field and Forest Club; ramblers evening walk, Forest Hills Parkway, 5:45.

Meeting, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, talks by Miss Emily Greene Balch, national president, W. I. L. P. F., Mrs. Martha Helen Endicott, T. M. Shah, of India, and the Rev. David N. Beach, Terrace, home of Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, 380 Adam Street, Milton, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday when the Museum is closed. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: 18th century porcelain, made at Chelsea; prints and illustrated books by Auguste Lepere; etchings by Bartolozzi; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; portrait engravings (by early New England artists). Works by Massachusetts painters under the auspices of the Copley Society. Through June 15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water colors. Peasant painting of Japan. Loan exhibition of drawings.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Gems and gem stones, with special display of gems from quartzes. Birthstones and superstitions. Drawings of cats from Foujita's famous "Book of Cats" interpreted with prose poems by Michael Joseph. Art and handicraft of North American Indians and peoples of many lands.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Nine paintings by Charles H. Davis.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sixteenth general spring exhibit of paintings, sculpture, miniatures and etchings by members. Through June 30.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Landscapes and flower pictures by Jane Peterson. Etchings and engravings by Harry Morley. Through May 31.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Pencil portraits by Rebecca Lindon Smith Taylor. Through June 7. Water color by American artists.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Work by Louise Upton Brumback, Leon Kroll, Bernard Karfiol, Kenneth Bates, Francis Speight, Margaret Sargent, Kent, Sloan, Resen, Gibbs, Ernest Thurn, Marian MacIntosh, Littlefield Schulhoff, Moffett, Frank Carson, Henrietta King, Herbert Patrick, E. Romano, Robert Wade and Chester Douglas. Through June 13.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Paintings by members.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings, engravings and woodcuts by old masters.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Water colors by Boston artists; etchings and prints of old and modern Boston. Through May 31.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting, Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Fifty selected proofs from fine prints of the year. Through May 31.

Marjorie Knapp Bookshop, 110 Mt. Vernon Street—Paintings by Carl H. Nordstrom.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings, etchings and prints by old and modern masters.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street—Paintings from a Boston collector by Cady Bierstadt, Enneking, Mulhaupt, Marshall Johnson and others.

Dartmouth Bookstall, 265 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of birds, hand carved and painted, by Robert W. Means.

Museum of the Rhode Island School of Design—Drawings by old and modern masters.

Vesper George School of Art, 44 St. Botolph Street—Exhibition of Student work, through June 1.

Young Men's Christian Union Camera Club, 48 Boylston Street—Exhibition of pictorial photography by members of the club, through May 31.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and continued cool probably with light frost in some exposed places tonight; Tuesday fair with slowly rising temperature; light northwest winds.

Southern New England: Fair and continued cool with some light frost in exposed places if weather clears tonight; Tuesday fair with slowly rising temperature; diminishing northwest or west winds.

Northern New England: Rain this afternoon probably ending tonight; Tuesday generally fair with slowly rising temperature; moderate northeast and north backing to northwest or west winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic states: Generally fair indicated first half of week, followed by showers Thursday or Friday; temperature below normal Monday, rising temperature until Wednesday or Thursday when it will be considerably above normal, then cooler at end of week.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	48	Memphis	60
Atlantic City	50	Montreal	42
Boston	47	Nantucket	43
Buffalo	42	New Orleans	68
Charleston	66	New York	50
Chicago	50	Philadelphia	52
Denver	54	Pittsburgh	42
Des Moines	58	Portland, Me.	46
Eastport	46	Portland, Ore.	46
Galveston	68	San Francisco	50
Hatteras	66	St. Louis	62
Helena	40	St. Paul	50
Jacksonville	72	Seattle	46
Kansas City	58	Tampa	74
Los Angeles	54	Washington	50

High Tides at Boston

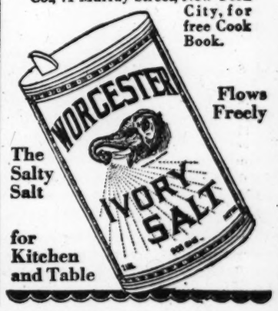
Monday 10:45 p. m., Tuesday 11:20 a. m.
Height of tides 10.3 feet, 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:39 p. m.

KITCHEN QUESTIONNAIRE 9

HOW CAN I REMOVE STAINS FROM CHINA AND EARTHENWARE?

Rub the stained spots with Ivory Salt moistened with a little water, and the discolorations will quickly disappear.

Address Dept. 109, Worcester Salt Co., 71 Murray Street, New York City, for free Cook Book.



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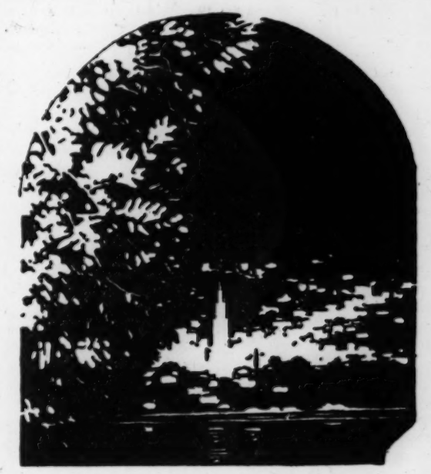

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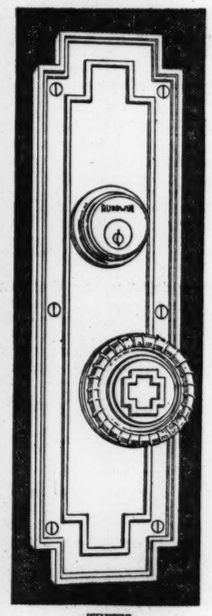

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GERMANY GIVES REPLY TO BRIAND UNOFFICIALLY

Economic and Political Sovereignty of Nations Is First Necessary

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The German Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Brüning, gave what is regarded in some circles as a preliminary, unofficial reply to Aristide Briand's Pan-European memorandum at a banquet of the Foreign Press Association here on May 23.

"A preliminary condition of every far-reaching ideal of European solidarity," he declared, "is the economic and political sovereignty of each individual nation. It is in this sense that the Reich Government will examine this weighty program connected with the name of one of the greatest European statesmen.

"The German people," he continued, "unanimously agree that Germany's recovery is only possible with the coöperation of all nations. Everything that will make this peaceful coöperation possible and will facilitate it, will continue to find our strongest support. Primarily the effort is to safeguard peace itself. German politics start from the fundamental idea, which is one employed toward our country, namely, that the best security of peace is to be found in disarmament."

Germany will not tire of reminding the world of the motive behind Germany's disarmament, he added. But even the discussion of disarmament is useless, in his opinion, if it be not supported by public opinion, which again is prepared by the press. Dr. Brüning also alluded briefly to the coming into effect of the Young plan, declaring that Germany expects the creditor nations will understand that Germany can execute the financial burdens imposed upon it only if Germany can sell its products in their markets.

The fact that the Chancellor spoke of the political and economic sovereignty of each nation as a preliminary condition of European solidarity is interpreted in semiofficial circles here as an indication that the Reich wishes an economic Pan-Europe as much as a political one, if not even more. A mere political Pan-Europe such as the status quo suggested by M. Briand, it is believed here, might lead to stabilization based on the peace treaties.

MINERS FIND NEW HOPE IN TILLING SOIL

(Continued from Page 1)

claim—"This year we shall not have to go short of food." Her remark will apply, in 1930, equally to the families, 100,000 in number, that were helped by the Quakers, last year, to till their disused allotments or acquire new ones, and to the additional 3000 who, under the same scheme, are being similarly aided in other districts today.

The majority of these allotments had been left to become derelict when their owners could no longer pay either the rent or the price of the seeds required. The men did not like to be seen working on their bit of land lest they might become disqualified for the unemployment grant. The Friends tackled both difficulties in a practical manner. An assurance was soon obtained from the Ministry of Labor and the local exchanges that such useful work should not stand in the way of any benefit to which workless miners are entitled.

Landowners Sympathetic

Landowners and county authorities, as well as the Minister of Agriculture, were also found both sympathetic and generous, so that rents were either reduced or temporarily suspended in order to further the scheme. Wholesale firms made gifts of seeds, and of lime and other fertilizers, the latter being a considerable item where new soil was heavy and unworkable, or old soil had gone sour from neglect.

To be helpful without pauperizing the recipients was of course the object in view, and the plan finally adopted by the promoters of the scheme is now working admirably. The Society of Friends in every district concerned, deals not with individuals, but with the local Cottage Gardens and Allotments Association. If this is not in existence it is easily formed, and upon it rests the responsibility of deciding who among the applicants are eligible for a plot of ground, how many of these should be given free grants of seeds and fertilizers and how many can afford to pay in part for what is provided. The association secretary then forwards the applications to the Quaker headquarters, and on receipt of the material distributes it to the allotment holders.

Impetus to Coöperation

A great advantage of working through the district association lies in the impetus thus given to the idea of coöperation, necessary in the case of men who have to some extent grown unemployable through lack of regular occupation and so stand particularly in need of help and advice from their more competent fellows. This help, freely given, probably accounts for the very small percentage of failures under the scheme; and indeed, its extraordinary success at the end of the first year induced the administrators of the Lord Mayor's Fund to support it, first by grants of money, and recently by taking over from the Friends those areas in which the scheme originally operated and working it there on a more permanent basis in conjunction with the county rural authorities.

This means that in the coal fields of Northumberland, Durham, Lancashire, Cumberland, Yorkshire (West Riding), Stafford and parts of South Wales, thousands of unemployed miners are growing their own food under the scheme that was originated and at first financed solely by the Society of Friends, but now operates independently of them. The Quakers are therefore left free to break new ground, and they are now turning their attention to the mining districts of Somerset, Yorkshire (Cleveland), Flint, Denbigh and Gloucestershire (Forest of Dean), where married pitmen may also be found in large numbers deprived of their natural occupation, and eager to take the chance offered them of digging for the wealth of nature on the surface instead of below it.

The object of the scheme is twofold. It is to supplement the scanty income and increase the food supply of the married and unemployed miner and also to restore hope and good will and self-respect to a fine set of able-bodied men, who, on account of temporary industrial depression, are shut out from their normal work. Both effects may be discerned by anyone who visits the coal fields where the allotments scheme is in operation.

A few weeks ago, I stood in the ugly little street of a South Wales mining town, looking across at the bare mountain on the top and sides of which great heaps of slag—"tips" as they call them—only add to the gray desolation that man has made of the scene. But on the lower slopes one could see a rectangular pattern of greens and browns, traced in lines of wooden fencing, on which little black figures of men were to be seen moving and working—almost the only sign of human activity in that valley where until recently all the chimneys smoked and all the machinery creaked. The green and brown patches were a few of the first allotments that the Quakers had formed in the autumn of 1928, and the men like ants who moved about them were some of those who were learning to grapple with nature in a new aspect.

A week later, I found the scheme working in a very different setting. The Forest of Dean is a truly unusual sort of coal field. Here, amid woodland glades, up on a tableland nearly 1000 feet above the River Severn, or down in the valley in a clearing on the edge of thick woods, you may at any moment come upon a colliery, working or at rest, and it scarcely disturbs the harmony of the rural scene.

At Least a Garden

Here, too, the miners' cottages, although not beautiful in themselves, for mining seems everywhere to provoke the vilest of men's efforts in housing, the little slate-roofed dwellings are at least provided with a fair-sized garden in most cases. So the need in this corner of Gloucestershire is rather to restore cultivation than to break up new ground, though both the Crown and the county authorities have been generous enough in offering allotments as well, for which no rent will be demanded in the first year. In the coming year, therefore, many a collier's family in the Forest of Dean, as elsewhere under the same scheme.will enjoy the kindly fruits of the earth grown in soil that has been brought back to fertility.

But even in the Forest of Dean, where the green and the black soil seem almost to mingle under the trees and little rushing streams dash down the hillside into the Severn or the Wye, man has to do his share. The miner who showed me his vegetable plot with pride told me also of the answer he once received as a boy from his grandfather, when he asked him what he must do to get rid of the weeds in his garden. "Thee must work thy land, butty, work it!" said the old man in the local dialect; "and when thee has done working it, thee must work it again, butty!"

Well, his advice is being followed in many an allotment in England's coal fields today. And if the dream of John Robson is realized, it may be that a scheme, which began in a small attempt to help men suffering from temporary industrial depression, may grow finally into a self-supporting, co-operative network of small holdings, whereby the food supply of England may be augmented and workless men restored to the land.

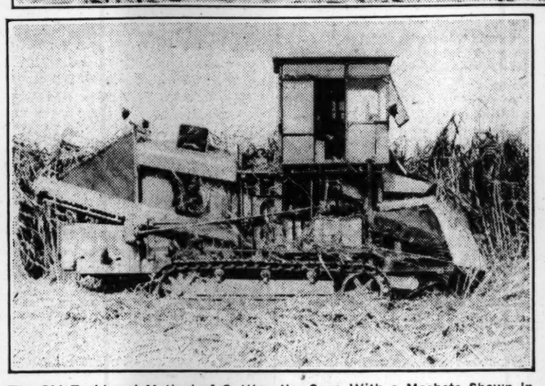
36 CANADIANS REACH LIVERPOOL ON TOUR

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A party of 36 Canadian business men arrived in Liverpool, May 23, to study the possibilities of developing Anglo-Canadian trade.

Most of them are attending in an unofficial capacity, the chambers of commerce congress which the Prince of Wales is to open in the Guild Hall, London, May 26.

Changes Reach 'Field Where the Sugar Canes Grow'



The Old-Fashioned Method of Cutting the Cane With a Machete Shown in the Upper Picture Is Finding a Formidable Rival in a Harvesting Machine Which Not Only Can Cut Upright Stalks but Lift Those Flattened on the Ground. Cane Planting Machines Are Also Revolutionizing Former Methods. The Lower View Shows a Harvester at Work.

SUGAR HARVEST OF LOUISIANA REFILLS 'BOWL'

Great Industry Restored to Old-Time Prestige by East Indian Hybrid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Louisiana's "Sugar Bowl" is full again.

The great sugar-cane industry, regarded as ruined a scant half-dozen years ago, is firmly back on its feet. The fertile overflow soil in the southwestern part of the State, that formerly produced 300,000 tons of sugar in a normal year, is once more at work—yielding more than can be harvested, more than mills can grind.

For more than a century the rich level fields of southern Louisiana have been planted in sugar cane, chief among the State's money crops. An almost feudal aristocracy has grown up in the cane country among the French-speaking sugar barons and the peasants who till their broad acres to the patter of a French chanson.

But 15 years ago the cane crop began to dwindle. From a record yield of more than 350,000 tons of raw sugar in 1911, the cane returns dropped to a scant 42,500 tons in 1926. Cane fields abandoned to a blight mocked at the idle, rusting sugar mills.

Triumph of "P. O. J. 234"

In 1922, one far-sighted plantation-owner at Southdown, near Houma, La., begged from the United States Department of Agriculture approximately 50 stalks of a new variety of cane which happened to be in a hothouse at Washington.

This was "P. O. J. 234," the cryptic formula for a hardy breed produced in an obscure East Indian experiment station by the Dutch Government through crossing century-old Louisiana cane, rich in sugar but fragile, with a tough, resistant semi-wild variety of cane from the mountains of northern India.The result was named P. O. J. for the Proefstation Oost Java (East Java Experiment Station.)

By 1924, practically all the sugar-cane growers were convinced. P. O. J. 234 had meanwhile been augmented by P. O. J. 213 and P. O. J. 36, two other similar breeds; and the Louisiana planters realized that here was the means of reviving the sugar industry.

"P. O. J. cane has fulfilled and possibly exceeded all our expectations," declares Reginald Dykers, executive secretary to the American Sugar Cane League at New Orleans. "It is a success. Sugar has come back—to stay."

The immediate prospect is more mills, more sugar, more employment, more money for Louisiana. Down here they're praising the Proefstation Oost Java.

And, as though timed perfectly to care for this increased yield, has come the invention of a sugar cane harvester which, it is expected, will do for sugar cane harvesting what the reaper did for wheat growing. According to its inventor, Carl G. Muench, it cuts and strips in 24 hours an average of 480 tons of sugar, doing the work of 150 men in a 10-hour day.

Tests have been made both in the Louisiana cane fields and in the new "sugar bowl" region of the Florida Everglades which are reported as being entirely successful. Two have been built so far. Four more are to be ready for the next harvesting season.

Together with the cane planting machine recently perfected by N. C Storey, former engineer in charge of mechanical maintenance at the Panama Canal, the new invention makes sugar cane growing entirely a mechanical process. Six months ago men went into the fields armed with the ugly-looking machete, the traditional knife used for hundreds of years for cutting the stalks, but now the planting, cultivating and harvesting can be done by machinery.

CONGRESS GETS TARIFF MEASURE; DEFEAT SOUGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

advisers he conferred with Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate group, and Willis C. Hawley (R.), Representative from Oregon, head of the House group, and other Republican members of the conference committee. When this gathering broke up after several hours' discussion it was the President's understanding that the conferees would accede to his wishes and rewrite the provision so as to give him full latitude in acting on the commission's rate-changing recommendations.

The following morning, accompanied by a number of Senate and House members he departed for his usual week-end stay at his Rapidan fishing camp. The Republican conferees met, completed their work on the bill and ordered it sent to the printer for rush publication so that it would be ready for submission when Congress reconvened May 26. No attempt was made, it is authoritatively learned, to re-open and amend the flexible provision as had been urged by the President.

When in the afternoon the President was apprised of the situation by Walter Newton, one of his executive secretaries, he dispatched four of the "Young Guard" Senate group who were accompanying him to call on Messrs. Smoot and Hawley and endeavor to persuade them to make the changes he had asked for. They rushed back to Washington but were unsuccessful in their mission.

Mr. Smoot issued a statement lauding the bill, saying that he conceived it as coming well within the President's limited-revision recommendation. Both he and Mr. Hawley rejected the President's demands on the flexible tariff section on the ground that they were not constitutional.

Chief Returns to Battle

In a final effort to obtain revision, the President departed from his camp the following day at an early hour and hastened back to the White House where he went into conference with William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General and Mr. Newton.

Mr. Newton later declared that the new provision was "fairly satisfactory" and that technical differences had been cleared up.

Whether the President had been informed by his legal advisers that the section was unconstitutional, as he had maintained, or that it did not limit his authority in acting on the commission's recommendations, as he had held, was not learned.

As written by the Republican conferees the section, while discarding the coalition proposal of putting the decision on the tariff commission's recommendations in the hands of Congress, is not in line with the President's desire of continuing that authority unrestricted by the Executive.

Americans in Paris Hold Patriotic Week

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—A series of patriotic ceremonies on the part of Americans in Paris to culminate in the observance of Memorial Day, May 30, has combined to produce what the American Ambassador, Walter E. Edge, has described as "Patriotic Week."

It happens that several organizations of patriotic character are at present meeting in Paris. The American Women's Overseas Service League has opened its tenth annual convention which will continue until May 29. Several large delegations have arrived from the United States.

The first two contingents of Gold Star Mothers now in Paris will partake in numerous patriotic celebrations of the week.

The annual poppy drive conducted under the auspices of Paris Post, No. 1, American Legion and Legion Auxiliary, has been opened by Mr. Edge and General Pershing. Its purpose is to raise funds for American war veterans and their dependents in France. The artificial poppies being sold were made by French soldiers wounded in the World War.

UNION JUNIORS TAPPED

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—Seven juniors were tapped for the Terrance Council, senior honorary administrative body of Union College undergraduates, at the annual moving up day exercises in the Union Chapel May 23.

Holiday Interlude Shows English How Indispensable Is Newspaper

Good Friday and Day After Christmas Without Journal Proves Value and Importance of Press in Daily Life

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—There are two days in the year when no newspapers are published in England—Good Friday and the day after Christmas.

On these two occasions the public is given an object lesson which is probably worth vastly more to the newspaper publishers than any revenue lost through failure to get out a paper. These two days show how much a part of life the daily paper has become, and something akin to boredom is the lot of those who fail to find their usual satisfaction in whatever morning or evening papers they prefer.

On Good Friday this year this feeling was intensified. The weather played an extraordinary number of unkind pranks on the country and those who remained home by their own firesides were glad indeed to find themselves there. But without their friendly daily paper, upholding whatever philosophy the reader adhered to, there seemed a strange and unfillable void.

Now that nearly everyone has a radio set, it was natural that thousands of persons should have awaited with impatience the daily news bulletin which proved so remarkably useful during the anxious days of the general strike in 1926. To the amazement of nearly all listeners, and especially those connected with the usual gathering and dissemination of news, the announcer declared that there was "absolutely no news." Instead of the usual bulletin of happenings a musical interlude was offered.

In view of the announcer's assertion that nothing whatever had happened, the public turned with a good deal of curiosity to the next moring's papers. These showed a splendid assortment of interesting and valuable items. They showed conclusively that there can be no day in the modern world when men and women are not building and achieving and that there is always plenty to write about. Commenting on the failure of the radiocasting company to find any news, one writer says: "Surely the variety and interest of yesterday's papers proves once more that the pressman is invincible. There was obviously news, as the papers reveal. Fleet Street gives no musical interludes."

Gold Star Mothers Get British Homage

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Great Britain has united in homage to the 157 Gold Star mothers who have arrived here, together with 141 members of the Veterans' Association, upon their journey to places imperishably associated with American achievement in France in the late war.

Lord De La Warr, Undersecretary of State for War, welcomed them on behalf of the British Government at a great gathering in their honor in Westminster Hall on May 25. He recalled that the building where they stood was appropriate for such a meeting. Those they commemorated had gone forth with the realization in their minds that they were to end war. Now the building in which he spoke was where the King had recently received delegates to the naval conference. They met within a few weeks of the conclusion of agreements by that conference, which might well be found in the future to have laid the foundation stone for insuring world peace. Throughout the long negotiations of that conference the United States and Great Britain had stood loyally side by side, shoulder to shoulder as they had in the World War, fighting for peace.

Lady Edward Spencer Churchill, on behalf of the women of the British legion expressed pleasure and pride at the meeting.

Lord Jellicoe also spoke of the two nations' friendship and sympathy. The party is to sail for France on May 27.

ARGENTINA SEEKS PETROLEUM

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—The Government of Colombia is negotiating with representatives of Argentine capitalists interested in obtaining petroleum concessions in the Carare oil region, Minister of Industries Chaux informed the United Press, May 23.

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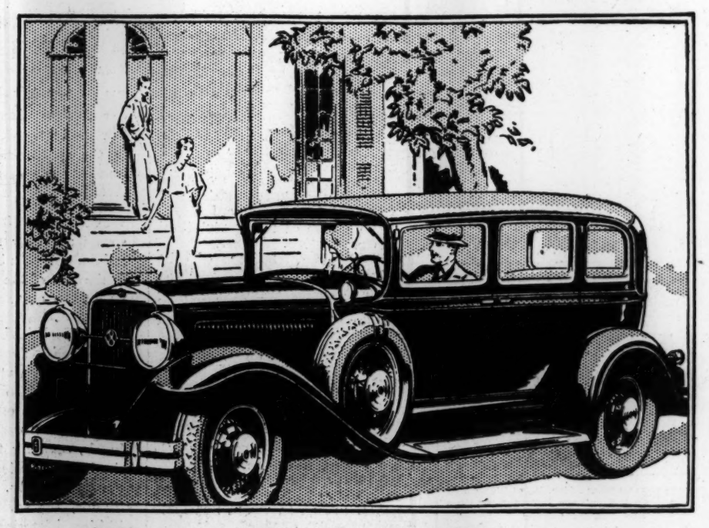

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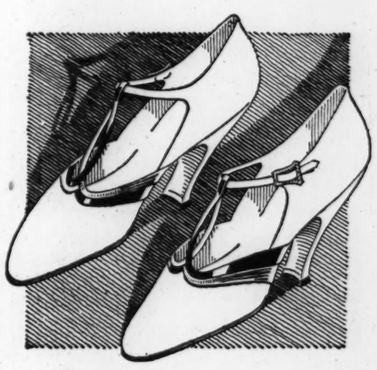

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GEO. E. KEITH COMPANY, Campello, Brockton, Mass.

Wets' Personal Liberty Plea Quashed by Need of Sobriety in Age of Speeded Machinery

(Continued from Page 1)

to pay wages. When such an industry can only run with half its labor force on Monday mornings it makes a great difference in the overhead costs. Accordingly, industrial managers prefer workingmen who come to work Monday morning rested and refreshed. Those who come demoralized by a Sunday spree are less likely to hold their jobs.

Even the workingmen themselves will more and more prefer to work with nondrinkers who are, on the average, more dependable and therefore safer than drinkers. This is true, not only of trainmen, but of men in the building trades, in machine shops and in all other places where the carelessness of one man may endanger others. More and more they will object to the presence of drinkers. Whether we have prohibition or not for the general public, for workers in responsible positions where skill, accuracy and dependability are required, there will be less and less freedom to drink.

Increases Effects of Fatigue

Alcohol not only makes men less dependable, it also slows down the speed with which they can work. In this respect it acts very much as fatigue. It may deaden the sense of fatigue, but it does not decrease the physical effects of fatigue; it actually increases them. This general deadening of sensations reduces the speed of all nervous and muscular reactions.

Under the narcotic effects of alcohol a man may think that he is working rapidly when, as a matter of fact, he is slowing down. He may think that the machine with which he is working is geared too high when, as a matter of fact, he is himself geared too low as the result of drink. He merely finds it more difficult to keep up with the machine when he is under the influence of alcohol than it would be if he were normal.

The British Journal of Inebriety for October, 1917, quotes from Horsley and Sturge, Alcohol and the Human Body, as follows: "A number of soldiers of the same age and type, under similar conditions were divided into two groups—an alcoholic gang and a non-alcoholic gang. Certain work was given them to do. One gang had beer at their disposal and when tired resorted to its use.

"For the first hour or two the alcoholic gang went ahead, but soon their energy flagged, and by the end of the day the non-alcoholic gang had accomplished far more work and had received more pay. After some days the gangs were transposed. Again the alcoholic gang went ahead at starting, but failed utterly toward the end of the day, the non-alcoholic gang accomplishing far more work than the other."

Wets Twist Argument

Some of the enemies of prohibition are making use of these facts to create an unreasoning prejudice against it. They say, for example, that Mr. Ford and other great industrialists who insist on sobriety merely want to drive their men faster. This is an admission that men can work faster when not under the narcotic influence of alcohol or any other drug.

It overlooks the fact that it is just as easy to work fast when sober as to work slowly when under the influence of alcohol. One can actually earn more with less effort without alcohol than with it. More and more, as the demands for skill, accuracy, and dependability increase, will workers be forbidden to drink, even if we do not have prohibition. Drink simply does not fit into this modern civilization.

Men, working men, in increasing numbers, will find that they can't hold their jobs if they drink. Their bosses, having no one to fire them if they drink, may insist on personal liberty for themselves, even in defiance of law. They will deny that same liberty to many of their workmen who hope to hold their jobs.

The cure for that situation, from the worker's point of view, is not the repeal of prohibition. He would not then have much more personal liberty to drink than he now has. If he should take to drink he would lose his job and deprive his family of the personal liberty to eat. The cure for that situation is the rigid and impartial enforcement of the law. That will put rich and poor, employer and employee, in the same position. The Government will treat all alike. That looks like a better alternative than repeal.

High Price Helpful

Some wets declare that prohibition is unfair to labor on the ground that it has made liquor very expensive. Being very expensive, the workingman can't afford to buy very much of it, while the rich can buy all they want.

If prohibition, or anything else, should make bread, or meat, or eggs, or milk, so expensive that working men could not afford to buy them, that would be a great crime. But if the narcotics law should make "dope" so expensive that only the rich could afford it, that would not do the working men or their families any harm.

They and their families are better off without narcotics. The high price is a benefit rather than a detriment. Alcohol is a narcotic drug. It does the working man no more harm to have alcoholic beverages made expensive than it does to have other narcotics made expensive.

Even if prohibition were repealed and alcoholic liquor made cheap, it would not do the working men or their families any good. If making it abundant and cheap enabled the workers to buy and drink more of it, it would be worse rather than better for them and their families. The fact that the rich can and do buy all the liquor they want is of no advantage to the rich. It is distinctly to their disadvantage. The wise ones among them know this perfectly well, and do not buy it even though they can well afford to.

On this point, Ramsay MacDonald, present British Premier, when urged to oppose restriction upon the sale of liquor on the ground that it was class legislation, said: "We must differentiate the rights that are of good report from the rights that are of evil report, and we say, do not cling for five minutes to a right that is of no value. If the rich want to keep the road open to their own loss, that is their affair. Let us see to it that the rights the democracy claims, that the rights the working classes claim, are rights worth having, and not rights that come with disease and canker and vice in their train."

Example Set by Navy

Even if working men wanted cheap liquor, many of them could not have it, no matter how cheap it became. They who are in responsible positions, where great skill, accuracy or dependability are required, could not hold their jobs if they drank. Their employers would see to that.

W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, though demanding personal liberty for himself, will not permit that same personal liberty to his trainmen. He prefers to do his own prohibiting. Not many wets who employ chauffeurs will keep a chauffeur who drinks.

Some officers in the navy may demand the privilege of drinking, but this privilege does not extend to gunners. On this point Admiral Sims says: "We've got prohibition in the navy. When navy vessels were put on a competitive basis in gunnery, about 1900, the officers and men themselves outlawed liquor in order to make the shots that hit, which Theodore Roosevelt, at that time President, said were the 'only shots that count.'

"In the days when nearly five minutes were allowed to elapse between each shot from a naval gun, and hits were the exception, an unsteady hand or slow performance of duty were not serious drawbacks. But when from 8 to 15 shots a minute were fired, requiring the bringing up from below of 14-inch shells and 500-pound charges of powder at these rapid intervals, the slightest unsteadiness could not be risked. The unofficial bar and the cocktail were ostracized and finally banished."

[The next article in this series will appear May 28 and will discuss the relation of prohibition to public safety in this age of mechanical speed.]

WET PLATFORM VOTED BY G. O. P. IN WASHINGTON

State Convention Issue Is Carried by Ballots of Large Cities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—Interjection of the prohibition issue into the Republican State Convention assembled here May 23 and 24 caused matters of vital interest to the State to be swamped in a conflict between wets and drys, with the wets winning in a vote of 456 to 448 to modify the existing dry laws.

Further repudiation of the Republican National Administration came in a vote to oppose adherence to the World Court. By counties the convention was "bone dry." Of the 39 counties only 10 voted wet, but large cities, led by Seattle, gave their counties the preponderance of votes.

A battling dry contingent led by Charles Hebberd of Spokane fought for "ratification of the London treaty, the Eighteenth Amendment and the World Court."

The opening address by John B. Kellogg, Mayor of Bellingham, made a plea for party adherence to traditional Republican ideals and support of President Hoover. These and other voices pleading for party loyalty were lost in a wet demonstration.

What appeared to be a major issue was one introduced into the platform by Republican women of the State advocating a repeal of the direct primary method and a return to the party nominating convention. Although it was crowded out of the limelight by the wet issue, the convention voted to return to state and county nominating conventions.

The chairman, Dr. John Siegle of Tacoma, himself a World War veteran, expressed himself for modification of the dry law which had been largely sponsored by veterans of this State, although here again a vigorous minority objected to such disloyalty to party ideals.

One clause in the platform introduced by King County delegates who were also responsible for the wet plank, took another slap at the Administration in a plank expressing the belief that "the Government is becoming unwieldy by its entry into unnecessary fields involving numerous boards, commissions and bureaus."

The convention reaffirmed the Republican policy of restrictive and selective immigration and for the policy of a protective tariff.

Commander Booth Lauds Peace Move

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The efforts of the great powers to establish world peace were acclaimed by Miss Evangeline Booth, Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army in the United States, at a private conference of senior staff officers in the new Centennial Memorial Temple on May 22.

"We applaud the humane and Christian efforts of our own beloved President," she said, "Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, and the representatives of France, Italy and Japan who are striving to usher in the prophetic day when 'swords shall be turned into plough-shares and spears into pruning hooks.'"

The Salvation Army's Golden Jubilee National Congress closed on May 23 with a public reception by Commander Booth and Commissioner Richard E. Holz, eastern territorial leader, at the new building, and a staff dinner given by Commander Booth to high ranking officers. Commissioner Henry W. Mapp, chief of staff, from London, will visit Toronto, Can., before embarking for England. Lieut. Commissioner Gunpei Yamamuro, territorial commander from Japan, will start on his home-bound trip immediately.

LORD DAVIDSON HAS PASSED ON

LONDON (AP)—Lord Davidson, former Archbishop of Canterbury, passed on May 25.

Lord Davidson held the office of Archbishop of Canterbury from 1904 to 1928, through what has been described as one of the most difficult periods in its history. It may also be stated that Dr. Davidson was the first Primate of all England to resign office. Shortly after his resignation he was created a peer of the realm with the title of Lord Davidson. As an evidence of the affection which was felt for him throughout Europe a check was handed to him, on his retirement, of £14,500 while from America was sent £2000 in a gold casket. He is said to have been the busiest man who ever held the high office of head of the Anglican Church.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Raymond E. Herman, Highland Park, Ill.
Mrs. Rose I. Levenson, New York, N. Y.
Herbert C. Levenson, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Winnifred J. Perry, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Ona W. Ritchie, Seattle, Wash.
Jay C. Ritchie, Seattle, Wash.
Miss Rosamond Wild, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Anna B. Wuertzer, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Albert L. Digly, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Rachel Bell Digly, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Mary S. McReynolds, Dallas, Tex.
Miss Marguerite Tebbs, Berkeley, Calif.
Charles H. Reiff, Rochester, N. Y.

Memorials Planned for Stephen Mather

WASHINGTON (AP)—A perpetual bronze memorial to the work of the late Stephen T. Mather, originator of the national parks of the United States, will be placed in every national park and monument.

John Hays Hammond, chairman of the Mather appreciation committee, said in announcing the plan that it would not interfere with other tributes to the work of Mr. Mather either by states or communities or the building of another national park to be named for him.

"The committee purposes to secure the services of an outstanding sculptor to prepare a suitable bronze plaque to be placed in each of the 23 national parks and 33 national monuments," he said. "This plaque would carry in relief the bust of Stephen T. Mather, accompanied by his name and a suitable epitome of his work; also a sentence or two from his writings to carry his ideals to each and every visitor to the national parks for all time to come."

ST. LOUIS SHOE FIRM IN HANDS OF RECEIVER

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—William R. Gentry, St. Louis attorney, was appointed, May 24, by federal Judge Charles B. Davis as receiver for the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, which was thrown into receivership by consent of its officials. Mr. Gentry's bond was fixed at $100,000.

Once one of the most flourishing shoe manufacturing concerns in St. Louis and the nation, the $5,000,000 company has been losing money for the last two years, according to its statements, showing a net loss of $1,647,683 for 1928 and 1929. Rehabilitation so as to place it on a profit-making basis is the object of the receivership, attorneys for creditors told Judge Davis.

WALDEMARAS INDICTED ON TREASON CHARGE

KOVNO, Lithuania (AP)—Augustine Waldemaras was indicted May 24 on a charge of high treason in connection with a statement to the press to the effect that the Lithuanian Constitution has no authentic foundation and that the present Government circles have been guilty of many violations of the Constitution.

The central committee of the Tautininki Party has decided to exclude Waldemaras from the party. Waldemaras last year was succeeded as Minister of Foreign Affairs by Dr. Daunius. His term of office had been stormy.

LADY ASTOR WINS HANDICAP GOLF MATCH

DEAL, Eng. (AP)—Using a steel-shafted driver, a brassie and a flat wooden putter, Viscountess Astor won her match May 24 in the Parliamentary golf handicap in which nearly 80 Parliamentarians engaged.

Lady Astor, the only woman competitor, had an exciting battle with Lord Wharncliffe from whom she received 11 strokes handicap, finally winning at the last hole where she sank a three-yard putt with the skill and accuracy of a Bobby Jones to enter the second round.

BYRD'S MEN TO GET MEDALS

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover has approved the Congressional resolution authorizing presentation of medals to the members of the Byrd antarctic expedition.

Voyage of Arbella

From an Old Woodcut in the Francis B. C. Bradlee Collection, Peabody Museum, Salem.

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella, which sailed March 22, 1630, from Southampton, Eng., bearing the Massachusetts Bay Colony charter. He is sending daily dispatches. Every statement is historically correct.

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN
Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives

GOV. WINTHROP'S JOURNAL, Tuesday, May 25, 1630—"The wind still north-west; fair weather but cold. We went on with a handsome gale, and at noon were in forty-three and a half. The variation of the compass was a point and one-sixth. All this day we stood west-southwest, about five or six leagues a watch. Towards night the wind enlarged, with a cold dash of snowy rain, and then we ran in a smooth sea about eight or nine leagues a watch, and stood due west."

Wednesday, May 26—"The wind still north-west; a good gale and fair weather, but very cold still. We were about forty-three (latitude). At night we sounded, but found no ground."

The favorable wind of the past two days has enabled the Arbella to cover considerable water, and for the most part in the right direction. In yesterday's smooth sea we bowled along at the rate of 25 miles a watch (four hours). "Fair going," said Captain Milbourne. "God with us," replied the Governor. "Amen," added the Rev. George Phillips. Exhilaration marked every countenance. It was catching. The children danced in glee. "How many more days?" was the question on many lips, and the ship's officers were kept busy estimating the remaining length of the voyage.

When the lead and line were heaved over just before sunset, and the line payed out more than 100 fathoms without finding bottom, all stood silent. Expectant faces clouded in disappointment, until Patience Dudley brought smiles and laughter by saying, "I 'm certain, Captain, you'll find bottom in two or three days!" "Bravo, little one," came from several throats, as Patience, embarrassed, ran to the protection of her mother's skirts. "A little child shall lead them,"—yes, into another night of patient hope, quiet expectation, and solemn and confident trust, they all were led by the little daughter of Thomas and Dorothy Dudley.

3000 Schoolboys Play as One Band; Chicago Group Wins Chief Award

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLINT, Mich.—The great gate of the Arena swings open. To the stirring rhythm of drum, brass and cymbal, a band sweeps across the green floor, another follows, then another. Picturesque uniforms of purple and white, of gold and of red and black, of military drab, of cadet blue, high-stepping drum majors resplendent in gorgeous lacing and tall shakoes. Each group performs its evolutions before the judges' stand and takes its position on the vast field.

The scene is Atwood Stadium in Flint, at the climax of the fifth annual National High School Band Contest.

The bands mass. For a moment sunlight pours down boldly as the sea of brass and brilliant colors moves forward, then halts suddenly. Three thousand instruments are raised as the 42 bands play "The Boosters March" under direction of Capt. Charles O'Neill of the Canadian Royal Twenty-second Regiment. Again, it is "Semper Fidelis," with the affable Edwin F. Goldman wielding the baton. And lastly the world famous "March King," John Philip Sousa, leads the mammoth band in his own stirring "Stars and Stripes Forever."

The 25,000 spectators rise to their feet. Thundering applause greets the veteran band leader as he turns and bows to the audience.

Although the maneuvers each band was to perform had been outlined definitely in advance, the Boys' Vocational School band, Lansing, Mich., added a complicated evolution or two, just for effect. For this they lost several points, but the beautiful precision of their movements won them first place in the marching contest, which was open to all classes.

The Class A silver trophy, the major award of the annual competition, was won by the Nicholas Senn High School Band of Chicago. This band also won the trophy last year at the Denver contest and it must be won three consecutive times to be held permanently. Joliet High School, Joliet, Ill., winner of the previous permanent trophy, reached second place this year.

In Class B, Hobart, Ind., High won by one-fourth point over Lansing, Mich., Vocational in the Industrial Mutual Auditorium. A Class C was included for the first time this year, for schools of 250 pupils or under to compete. Nicolet High Schol, West DePere, Wis., was the winner in this class at a final held in the Central High School auditorium.

Forty-nine bands competed in the various events during the three-day contest. They represented states as far apart as Florida and Oregon.

The judges included, besides Mr. Sousa, Mr. Goldman and Captain O'Neill, A. A. Harding of the University of Illinois, Harold Bachman of the "Million Dollar Band," Victor Grabel, Chicago composer, Jay W. Fay, director of music, Plainfield, N. J., and Capt. Taylor Branson, director of the United States Marine Band.

GERMAN EMPLOYMENT LOW

BERLIN (AP)—Unemployed receiving relief in Germany on May 15 numbered 1,953,000 or 826,000 more than a year ago. Today's reports from the Government also stated that there were 800,000 more not fully employed but receiving no relief.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Trebla Shoes
New 10.50 and 12.50 Slesinger models are creating quite a furore among women who like good footwear. The new summer Treblas are now ready.
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MODERATE PRICES

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Evgs 8:40 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

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New Musical Comedy
Three Little Girls
GREAT SINGING AND DANCING CAST. REVOLVING STAGE. YOUNGEST CAST IN N. Y.

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POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
LIONEL ATWILL
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DO YOUR ORIENTAL RUGS HAVE THEIR ORIGINAL LUSTER?
OUR ORIENTAL HAND WASHING PROCESS WILL RESTORE IT
It is simple and inexpensive.
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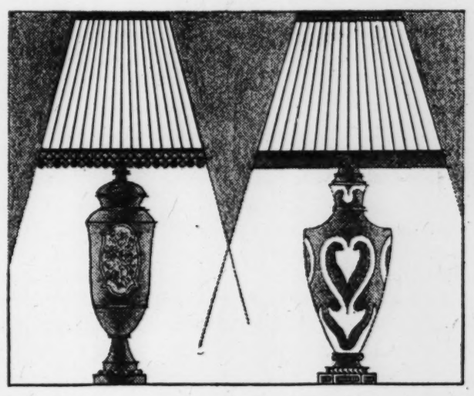
Lamps and Lamp Shades
of Great Decorative Distinction
AU QUATRIEME does no end of delightful things with lamps and lamp shades. For all sorts and conditions of interiors. Rich in the charm of its primitive origin, an early AMERICAN pine candlestand is wired and topped with a printed linen shade that is wholly in character. Engagingly feminine bits of FRENCH faience . . . vases and jars in seductive tones of mat white and rose, of buttercup yellow and mauve, or of primrose and blue . . . become lamps for country house bedrooms, with shades of pastel-tinted chiffon or ruffled ribbon.
Decorative old SPANISH and ITALIAN jugs and jars, rich and bold in pattern and color, make admirable sofa table lamps for SPANISH and ITALIAN rooms. A pair of 16th century columns of carved and gilded wood, with bell-shaped shades of stretched silk in a soft deep orange, are superbly suited to a long refectory table.
Empire Tole and Ormolu, and Old French Glass
And then what enchanting notes of luminous color old FRENCH opaque glass vases make when they become lamps . . . those tones of coerulean blue and lettuce green so exquisitely gay against subdued old Louis XV oak boiseries.
Wood and Wrought Iron Floor Lamps
of wrought iron after old candlestands, for early ENGLISH, SPANISH and ITALIAN rooms, with silk, parchment or paper shades tinted in tones of apricot, nespoli yellow, opaque white or a subdued mat pink.
FOURTH FLOOR, NORTH BUILDING
John Wanamaker New York
Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

LAW-BREAKERS GOT RAID TIP, POLICE CHARGE

Week-End Visitations in Boston Fail to Produce Important Results

Advance publication of orders issued by the Police Commissioner, Eugene C. Hultman, to his captains for a series of week-end raids on speakeasies is being blamed by the authorities for the comparatively small results obtained from a general police sortie.

However, 60 gallons of liquor seizures, eight speakeasy arrests and 109 arrests for intoxication on the streets is considered a creditable showing for officers laboring under the handicap of having their activity prematurely advertised.

It developed at headquarters that the campaign was to have been a secret one, but leaked out in plenty of time to permit bootleggers to transfer most of their materials to hidden quarters. Thus, only the most daring ones, who persisted in selling in the face of certain raids, were caught. Doors, bars and furnishings were torn down in places where liquor was known to have been sold.

Despite early publication of pending raids, the work had its effect, authorities state, as the number of persons arrested for intoxication on the streets was far below normal. Mr. Hultman persists in his declaration that raids will be continued, not only every day, but in special numbers on week-ends. Proprietors, authorities say, who escaped the law last week-end will find no consolation in the fact for the commissioner intends to keep at them until the Saturday night businesses follow in the wake of the everyday speakeasies which have become discouraged by the police vigilance and closed up shop.

SALT PAN RAIDS TURN INTO RIOT IN INDIAN CLASH

(Continued from Page 1)

Empire. Referring to his Government's attitude toward peoples still in tutelage he said: "We must see so far as we are able that weakness on our part or too ready withdrawal from a guardianship we have assumed does not abandon them so that they relapse into conditions from which our intervention rescued them.

"Too great haste may only undo all the good our controlling hand did and instead of such action on our part being progress for them it will only be the triumph of a most deplorable form of retrogression and reaction. Yet there must be no deflection from the goal of self-government."

Similar opinions are expressed in more outspoken terms by Indian Moslems. Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto, a member of the Bombay Legislature, for example, said in a presidential address to a Muhammadan gathering held recently in Sukkur: "The country is heading for anarchy and revolution. Respect for law and order is disappearing, authority of all forms is vanishing, and it is time that Congress to save its own reputation called halt to the present movement."

Communal rioting in Dacca, Bengal, where a Hindu temple is reported to have been burned by Muhammadans, May 24, emphasizes the difficulty British authorities are facing in keeping general order in remote areas so long as the civil disobedience movement continues in the bigger centers.

Moslems Demand Rights

CALCUTTA (AP)—Indian Moslems in a great gathering here May 25 protested the policy of the Nationalist Congress group in Calcutta municipality of systematically ignoring Moslem claims. A resolution was passed in favor of a campaign of civil disobedience in the form of refusing to pay municipal taxes, and demanding an amendment to existing municipal law so that at least one-third of the total number of councilors shall be Moslems.

Rangoon's Streets Patroled

RANGOON, Burma (AP)—Civil and military police patroled Rangoon's streets May 26 in consequence of clashes between striking dock laborers and imported laborers and police. Nearly 100 persons were injured. The trouble arose when the imported coolies started work and were attacked by Burmese coolies who had been replaced since the strike terminated. Both parties brought up reinforcements, and when the police intervened they were met with a shower of stones and brickbats.

'We Are All Leaders'

DHARSAANA, India (AP)—Indian authorities, including the high commissioner for the northern division of Bombay Presidency, on May 26 went to the volunteers' camps around the Dharsaana salt depots to interview the leaders regarding their intentions as to further raids. "We are all leaders," replied the volunteers, when the magistrate asked who directed their activities. Military officers served notice on the volunteers to quit the camp.

Indian Moslems Warned

SECUNDERABAD, India (AP)—The Nizam of Hyderabad May 26 warned Moslems not to participate in the civil disobedience movement and urged them to attend the round table conference in London in the fall. The Nizam adds he will adhere to his traditional relations with the British Government.

Delhi Police Stop Riot

DELHI, India (AP)—Fifty persons were injured during a riot in connection with a cloth mill strike May 26. Police promptly gained control of the situation. Intense picketing and hostile propaganda, the police charge, frustrated a compromise with workers.

Simla Police Aide Slain

SIMLA, India (AP)—D. B. Murphy, assistant superintendent of police, was killed May 25 in a riot at Gujargharhi village, near Mardan and Peshawar, northwestern frontier district. No details were immediately available.

Local Jews to Hold Protest Meeting

Protest against the British Government order halting Jewish immigration into Palestine will be voiced at a mass meeting in Boston May 29. The meeting is sponsored by practically all of the Jewish organizations in the city, representatives of which met at a preliminary conference at the Parker House on May 25.

Declaring that the Balfour declaration had promised a homeland to the Jews, Elihu D. Stone, Assistant United States Attorney, said the ban on Jews, which halted 3000 Jews from using certificates of immigration, was the climax of a series of insults which started last August." He advocated a dignified, impressive mass meeting.

Contributions totaling $545 were pledged at the preliminary session to defray the costs of the mass meeting.

'40 AND 8' OF LEGION PLANS CONVENTION

Plans for the national convention of the "40 and 8," auxiliary organization of the American Legion, to be held in Boston Oct. 5, in connection with the general legion gathering, were completed at a meeting May 25 attended by representatives throughout New England.

A business session was held and a report read showing that apart from the main legion delegation, the "40 and 8" itself will be represented by nearly 13,000 men from all sections of the United States and nine foreign countries. Headquarters during the week will be at the Hotel Touraine. The National Commander, E. Ingram of Los Angeles, and Charles W. Ardley, national correspondent, were honor guests at the Boston gathering.

Old Home Week to Feature Andover's 300th Anniversary Beginning May 30

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANDOVER, Mass.—In connection with the state-wide observance of the Bay State tercentenary being celebrated this year Andover will commemorate its 300th birthday May 30 and 31.

In addition to its fame as one of the more attractive of the older towns of old New England is its appeal to the widely scattered alumnæ of Abbot and Phillips Academies and its historic interest.

The keynote of the observance is the spirit of an Old Home Week celebration which will welcome back the sons and daughters of the town and of its famous schools and open house for them and for all who enjoy the memories and associations of other days will be generally maintained.

Among the interesting buildings to be opened to the public are the Abbot homestead, built in 1685 where collections of rare old furniture and furnishings loaned for the occasion will be shown; the Deacon Isaac Abbot tavern where Washington breakfasted Nov. 5, 1789, and little Priscilla Abbot received a kiss on the cheek for mending his glove; the Solomon Higgins house and the John Lovejoy Abbot house, two seventeenth century houses with lovely gardens; "America" house where "My Country 'tis of Thee" was written in 1832; the Oliver Wendell Holmes house where the poet lived while a student at Phillips Academy; the Phelps house attributed to Bullfinch; and the Stowe house where Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote several books.

Phillips Academy buildings opened to the public during the celebration are the Museum of American Archæology where Dr. Warren K. Moorhead, director, will explain the collections; the George Washington Hall where the Gilbert Stuart portrait of Washington is hung; and the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library and art gallery. The bird sanctuary will also be open to the public and automobiles will be allowed to drive through.

Carillon concerts by Dr. Carl Pfatteicher, from Memorial Tower on Andover hill, will be given at intervals during the celebration and a daily organ recital in the auditorium of George Washington Hall will be another feature of the two days' observance.

The Andover Historical Society which is sponsoring the celebration will keep open house at its recently acquired home on Main Street, where the members will receive in quaint costumes of early times.

Mission Type of Architecture

Reprinted From the Los Angeles Express

Nineteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, Sawtelle, Los Angeles, Calif.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EDIFICE OPENED

SAWTELLE, Calif.—On the occasion of the opening of the new edifice of Nineteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, of Los Angeles, at 1650 Federal Avenue, here, the Los Angeles Express printed the following description:

"The architecture is mission in type. The plans for the building were drawn by F. H. P. Parr of Brentwood Heights. J. E. Zehnder of Sawtelle was the contractor.

"The seating capacity of the main auditorium is 285, and the Sunday school adds 150 more. This room is a wing on the north side of the main building, which will have a heavy curtain to divide it from the other room. The separate foyer and parents' waiting-room of the Sunday school will be used also as the library and reading-room for the present.

"The patio between the main building and the Sunday school is a pleasing and distinctive feature. From this patio an outside stairway leads up to the room for the literature distribution committee's use. This room has a large window looking down into the main auditorium, as has the board of directors' room on the opposite side, access to which is gained from a stairway in the foyer of the main entrance. It is one of the most attractive churches in the bay district."

BOSTON GETS NEW LINE TO MEDITERRANEAN

The Cosulich Steamship Lines today announced the inauguration of a new direct service between Boston and Mediterranean ports with the proposed landing of the Steamship Saturnia from New York at Boston, Friday, May 30, to embark 300 passengers.

Every five weeks thereafter Boston will be used as a port of call by steamers of the Cosulich Line. The initial occasion will be made one of great importance by Boston city officials, who plan appropriate celebrations, speeches, and an airplane escort down the harbor for the Saturnia. The Saturnia's first stop after leaving Boston will be the Azores, then Lisbon, Portugal, and then Naples, Italy.

MUSIC FEDERATION TO MEET IN BOSTON

The annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians will be held in Boston, beginning June 8 at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, it is announced by Thomas H. Finigan, president of the Boston Musicians' Protective Association. In making known the plans of the convention, Mr. Finigan said:

"The present machine age with its 'canned music' and other labor-saving devices for the displacement of manpower will make the coming convention of ours international in scope and epochal in results. We look for one of the most important conventions in the history of the organization due to the effect of the machine on the art of music."

BLOSSOMS ATTRACT TOURISTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y. — Thousands of tourists have been attracted to the Niagara fruit belt this season by the unusual beauty of blossoms in wide areas of fruit orchards, all abloom at the same time. From the Niagara escarpment a few miles south of Lake Ontario, motorists could view a sea of white and pink blossoms stretching down to the blue of the lake.

RUMANIA TO BUY ESTATE OF GREEKS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rummania — The Maniu Government put through the Senate May 24 in the face of strong oppostion a bill to purchase the 4000-acre estate of the former King and Queen of Greece for $600,000.

The opposition argued that the price is double the value of the land, but Ion Mihalache, Minister of Agriculture, pointed out that the estate in question was King Ferdinand's Moldavian headquarters during the World War and since it was for sale it should not fall into the hands of others.

King George, who left for Paris and London May 21, is said to need money owing to his refusal to renounce his throne rights for a financial settlement. The royal pair have been living modestly and democratically in Bucharest.

FLIERS PLAN TO COVER N. E. IN FOUR DAYS

Prominent Citizens to Be Passengers on Various Legs of the Tour

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Wings over New England May 25 will herald the start of four days of flying by more than 30 planes on the first New England air tour.

The expedition will be under the command of Maj. Luke Christopher of Washington, D. C., and the "swing around the circle" will take the planes into all six states of the section. The sponsors are the New England Council and the local chapter of the National Aeronautical Association.

Prominent citizens will be passenger guests on various "legs" of the tour. The new Bowles airport will be dedicated here on the arrival of the planes on the final day, May 30. Governor Allen will be present at the exercises.

On the first day the planes will stop at White River Junction, Vt., and for the night at Concord, N. H. The second day will take the expedition to Portland, Me., for luncheon and back over New Hampshire into Massachusetts, with a stop at the Boston Airport and at New Bedford for the night.

The third day's stops will be made at Providence, R. I., Bridgeport, Conn., and at Hartford for the night and on the final day at Worcester, Fitchburg, and back to Springfield.

The tour will be split into three "flights" on various "legs" and the various divisions will fly in different directions to visit as many airports as possible. Technical arrangements have been made by a committee of expert fliers in consultation with Major Christopher and Pendleton Teliaferro, chief of the airport section of the United States Department of Commerce.

Bakers to Discuss Improved Methods

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass. — Improved methods of baking will be the basis of the several discussions the next two days at the annual convention of the New England Bakers' Association which opened at the New Ocean House May 25. National officers, guests of the New England organization, were among the 1000 registered.

Frank J. Mack of Bangor, Me., president of the New England Association, called the business session to order. Mr. Mack told of the aims of the organization to aid the public at large and introduce improved methods for the protection of the purchasing public.

He expressed the opinion that there will be increased prosperity during the coming year, and that members of the trade are becoming more active. The association has increased its membership more than 100 during the past year, he said.

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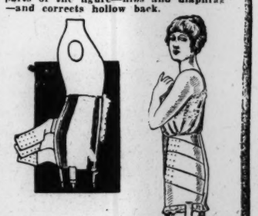

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SCENE INSIDE BOSTON GARDEN AT "VICTORY RALLY" MAY 25

20,000 DRYS JAM GARDEN RALLY AGAINST REPEAL

(Continued from Page 1)

the wet metropolitan press and organizations with misrepresenting conditions in order to tear down respect for the law. Colonel Robins declared that the unrest and crime attributed to prohibition are due to the World War, not to prohibition.

Colonel Robins said, in part:

If I wished to put this great meeting into a slogan I would put it into these words: "For the honor of Massachusetts."

We hear it said that there is a wave of crime and lawlessness in our land. Again and again that statement is followed with the statement that the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act are responsible for the wave of crime and lawlessness. That has been said so often that many of our friends have sought to deny there was a wave of crime and lawlessness.

I am not among that company. I think there is a wave of crime and lawlessness, has been for seven or eight years, . . . but I differ wholly with those who assign the wave to the Eighteenth Amendment as being responsible, and expect you to agree with me, . . . and I am not so much concerned with your agreeing with me as I am with seeing the significance of this in the life of Massachusetts and of the world.

There has been a wave of crime and lawlessness sweeping every western nation that partook in the war. We are the only one that has attempted the international policy of prohibition. The great wave of lawlessness is part of the aftermath of war. You cannot take youth of great nations and organze them for destruction and effective violence, educating them for two years, or four as in the Old World, to disregard the life and property of aliens without leading to an age of violence as part of the unseen costs of the great war.

Degree of Freedom

I believe the Constitution of the United States has guaranteed a larger measure of individual freedom, with the just protection of the rights of property, than any other fundamental law in all the world.

This Constitution growing up in our land, largely the product of the thought of men and the development of the leaders of Massachusetts, is today the strongest social order that the world has ever known. . . . It was first announced by George Washington in his address, and possibly no man has ever had a better right to announce the constitutional doctrine than Washington. The Constitution which . . . exists until changed by the explicit and authentic act of the whole people is sacredly obligatory upon all.

Because the Pilgrim Fathers were wise they founded the Constitution to meet the changing social order of the world and the fundamental law in the Constitution of the United States will stand the greatest test made. This great proposal, that the Constitution, as long as it exists, is worth all the support of every man and woman under the flag, regardless of their own particular sentiments about particular portions of that Constitution, is the fundamental anchor of the social order, and of the Government of the people of the United States.

Asked to Secede

I opposed the prohibition act and the federal amendment to the law. I didn't believe in forcing this upon the great commonwealths that did not seem to be ready for it, but after it became part of the Constitution of the law of my country, all I cared for after all its great history and, I hope, for future generations of men and women, was to maintain the integrity of the Constitution and the public law so long as it was the decision of the Constitution and public law.

Massachusetts is now asked in the interests of the liquor traffic to secede from the Union. I am not interested so much in prohibition or its gains and losses, I am interested in the honor of Massachusetts and the integrity of the Constitution of the United States. The whole duty of the State in relation to the Constitution is to enforce that Constitution by public law and by other laws.

Men and women, the whole structure of the Federal Government and the life of this Nation rests in part upon the issue which is being discussed here this afternoon. Whenever a citizen of the Republic chooses which law he shall obey, and then disobeys some other law in which he does not believe, that person is a selective anarchist, whether he knows it or not. And that doctrine will break down all authority of public government and all respect for the people's law.

State Can Shirk Duty

There is another issue in this great question. If the State of Massachusetts rejects the enforcement that is its duty in the Constitution of the United States, then the Federal Government with federal forces must take up the task that Massachusetts has unconstitutionally laid down.

Massachusetts' right is to enforce the Constitution of the United States within the borders of Massachusetts. We are a great Nation and for certain purposes we are one people. We cannot be divided. . . . The great harmony of our national life, the great gift of the Constitution makes this Nation one instead of a lot of little warring states.

I should like to close with this thought, that great principles are not so much in need of great men as great men are in need of great principles. A great principle will make a great man or a great woman. If there is some obscure boy or girl in this audience this afternoon from the hills of Massachusetts or some obscure town I hope they will take into their heart of hearts the cross of this great crusade, who will pledge themselves in Massachusetts to maintain the Constitution of the United States. That principle will open the windows of their brain, quicken the surges of their heart, lift them out of obscurity to a place of leadership, and those of you who have been overwhelmed by the wet press, with its editorializing in the news, remember this great truth: three times in every 100 years the human race is reborn.

Benefits the Future

The liberation of mankind from drunkenness and the curse of the alcoholic liquor traffic is the best liberation in the domestic life of this generation, not so much for this generation as for the generation that is coming on behind.

The liquor traffic in this country has been lawless and criminal from the beginning of our national history. It has never obeyed the law when it was a legal institution. It violated the laws of cities and the laws of the Federal Government, and the government records of old times are filled with the names of bootleggers and law violators. . . .

The nullification doctrine arose in New England, in the Hartford convention. . . . The next time it appeared in South Carolina there was a Democratic President in the United States, not from the sidewalks of New York but from the hills of Tennessee, and the same kind of Democrat is the one who spoke here this afternoon. He called Calhoun to the White House and said, "We know exactly who is behind the nullification in South Carolina . . . if that is passed I will do my best to have them indicted and, I hope, convicted and hanged, for treason to the United States."

The last great struggle is now on, and the liquor forces seek the betrayal of the Constitution of the United States. However successful the nullificationists have been for a brief period, when the American people have taken their second judgment, they have swept nullification into the dust heap. And you will do the same, I hope, in Massachusetts.

To Make World Better

Dr. Conrad introduced Sir Wilfred as "of Labrador and of the world."

Dr. Grenfell said in part:

I was told that if I came to speak on this platform today I should do a serious injury to the cause to which I have devoted my life. I wish to tell you that although I have been a resident of this country for years, I am not a politician, not a philosopher, nor a lecturer in academic discussions. I spared the time to give to this meeting because I believe God Almighty gave every one his life for a specific purpose.

I believe this audience has come together not merely for academic discussion, or to read over old stories, but to get some new inspiration as to what each one of us can do, not only to make America better and Massachusetts better, but to make the whole world better, for this toxin or this poison about which we have come to speak this afternoon is one which affects the whole world. . . .

In speaking in some of the universities of this country and many of the big schools, from Yale to Leland Stanford, I have found one thing that has impressed me, that the young voter today is not acquainted with conditions without prohibition, before the Great War. I have talked with a number of young people, all of whom seem to think that America today is in a worse conditon than it really is, whereas, those who saw both America and England as I did years before prohibition came in can realize how very much better it is, even if you have not had complete observance. I have seen every kind of crime come under my own observation, due to the liquor traffic.

Lesson of Children

The next thing I saw came to me in the way of underprivileged children. We saw them get well and then had to see them go back to men who were practically wild beasts—a menace to those innocent children . . . saw suicide and murder caused by it . . . I decided to make a prohibition against myself and never again touch anything that made such things possible. I left London to go out with some fishermen . . . between the Bay of Biscay and Norway. I wanted to see what made them so poor. . . . I found the very people who were sending them to sea were financing the sending of doctors among them and were themselves engaged in liquor traffic. There were over 100 saloons in the town in which they lived; found that few of the men ever got out of them without being forced to part with the larger part of their wages.

That was the cause of their poverty in their homes and lack of provision for times of trouble. First we got a promise of prohibition from the English, then an international prohibition from Holland, France and Germany, on the high seas, put into force about 1899. The difference between that prohibition and yours was that we were able to carry it out because the interests of the owners and the interests of the workers were really one. The owners found out that in order to get liquor the crew had been selling their sails. It has been a boon to the people. Whether or not you can carry it out, it is the best method I have seen anywhere.

Never Necessary

Liquor is not a philanthropist or an altruist. They talk about its being necessary. It is absolutely unnecessary. . . . When it poses as a philanthropist it is only trying to deceive honest men.

On a Labrador island I went to see some sick people. As I went over a hilltop I found a girl about 18 lying on the wayside . . . drunk. Then I went to the house where I knew they sold liquor and where it was supposed they had a license to do it. I had a talk with that man and told him had it been my sister or daughter I should have killed him on the spot.

You don't see these things in America. The president of Boston University said the other day, "We don't see it. Liquor drinking is nothing like what it used to be among students. Ford said, "I should have to go out of business with my highly trained mechanics if prohibition went back." The law is not observed 100 per cent; nor is the law against murder, but it is being observed enough for our people to be mechanically superior to any other part of the world.

Mrs. Peabody was presented to the audience as one of Massachusetts' outstanding women.

Mrs. Peabody said:

I am not going to make a speech. I am simply an announcer. I have three or four important announcements. The first is that I have a speech but sometimes newspapers don't take them; so I printed my speech and it is in the seats. So, please gentlemen, give your copy to the best woman you know. Read it carefully.

Is State For Sale?

There has been a rumor that in this first Tercentenary year the State of Massachusetts is for sale and money is being raised to purchase this State, the transfer to be made the first week in November.

But it can't be done without Mother's signature. She refuses to sign. The women have taken a 99-year lease, under the name of the Daughters of the Constitution. They simply have the option. The men will take it up. I think I can be heard without an amplifier. We have not failed in our own strength today. We are passing the greatest crisis of this nation. Everything in money and power is against us, but God is with us.

Mrs. Peabody, in introducing Mrs. Nicholson to the assembly, likened her to Barbara Frietchie, who defended the flag when men were hauling it down. She referred to Governor Ritchie's opposition to prohibition in Maryland, and said that it would be "Frietchie versus Ritchie" in that State.

Mrs. Nicholson said:

I represent not only the constitutional Democratic women of Maryland but of the United States who are satisfied with the prohibition law because they know what a blessing it has been to our country, and while not perfectly enforced, we believe it is being enforced as well as the narcotics, burglary and gambling laws. Therefore

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

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Drys Mass Argument Against Repeal at Great 'Victory' Rally

20,000 DRYS JAM GARDEN RALLY AGAINST REPEAL

(Continuesd from Page 6)

our women are opposed to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

During the recent hearings before the Judiciary Committee in Washington one New York woman, whose husband is a director in the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, speaking at the wet hearing was bitter in her denunciation of prohibition and claimed it was responsible for the uncontrolled speakeasies.

Pays Some to Be Wet

This witness coming from an outlaw state like my own, which does not provide laws for the protection of its people, has forgotten conditions in her state under the old Raines Hotel law of unsavory memory. While prohibition enforcement has not been perfect it is certainly not to be compared to the evils that flowed out of the legalized liquor traffic.

When you realize the large salaries the officials of this nullification organization receive, you have a better idea why they are working so zealously for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Big money and big interests: $25,000 a year and all expenses to the head of the organization, $12,000 and $10,000 a year and all expenses to two solicitors to collect funds for them, $8500 a year and $650 a month and all expenses to newspapermen to spread their propaganda, while the members of our organization are giving their very life's blood in the working to uphold the laws of our country.

Ten thousand dollars a year and all expenses are paid to their lobbyist in Washington—who testified the other day—and acknowledged the authorship of a letter which Chairman Caraway read, telling of a dinner by this association in Baltimore in the 1928 campaign under the public law, at which gin, peach brandy and champagne were served costing many hundreds of dollars as per the list attached to the letter.

Champion Bootlegging

This same witness made the brazen admission also that a package was given to this one, and to that one, and ended his letter saying—"there were still other packages left over for gifts to friends." One could not mistake the inference that these packages contained liquor—which the witness frankly admitted, thus proving that this association is also one of the biggest bootleggers in America.

Prohibition has not "created lawlessness." Long before we had prohibition all the laws of the country were disobeyed. The Eighteenth Amendment was merely another opportunity for the selfish to plead that prohibition was a violation of their personal liberty.

During the 1928 election the political leaders and workers sent out by this nullification Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, went over Maryland saying: "that this was to be a referendum on the Eighteenth Amendment, this was to settle for all time whether the people believed in the Eighteenth Amendment or not." Well, under the circumstances, we accepted their challenge and beat them by 78,000, and still they are coming back for another referendum.

Andrew Jackson, a great President, said a century ago: "The attempt of a state to nullify a law of the United States is rebellion, pure and simple and without constitutional justification." He denied the right of a state to pass upon the validity of a Congressional Statute and affirmed that the Federal Judiciary has been created for the settlement of questions of this character.

Not Plea of Union

"I consider," he said, "the power to annul a law of the United States assumed by one state incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted, expressly by the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirt, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed."

With regard to his own duty as President he said: "The laws of the United States must be executed. I have no discretionary power on the subject. My duty is emphatically prescribed by the Constitution. Those who tell you that you might peaceably prevent execution deceive you. Their object is disunion and disunion is treason.

Are there any in this audience this afternoon who have forgotten that "the doctrine of nullification" once led America into a most disastrous war?

Mr. Egan was introduced by Dr. Conrad as a representative of the great dry element in the Roman Catholic Church.

Professor Egan spoke in part as follows:

I have been given six minutes to tell you why I believe in this beneficial law and wish to see it enforced in this State. I am sure that I couldn't give you all the reasons, which I have accumulated in my work as educator in this State, in six years; but I have condensed the reasons into two words, and those two words can be said to you in about one-eighth of a minute. Consequently I have about 5½ minutes to kill.

Knows His Locale

Now it just happens that I am standing in the geographical center of my work as educator in Boston. In Boston from 1904 to 1919 I had charge of all schools between this part and Beacon Hill. From 1914 to the present I had charge of all schools between this part and Bunker Hill. Those of you who have traveled this section prior to the Eighteenth Amendment will remember conditions.

If you had seen the underprivileged children of these two communities and had seen them subjected to the influence of the saloon, you will readily see the reasons why I am for this law, whole-heartedly and forever, all influences to the contrary notwithstanding.

I have seen children lifted out of the gutter literally. I have seen changes unbelievable come in the children under my direction, and have seen changes almost overnight in the case of that underprivileged child of whom I speak. He has always borne the brunt of liquor and the domination of the father and the inufience of the mother.

Three or four weeks ago I made a trip to Virginia and back, covering 1800 miles, and I want to tell you I didn't see a drop, nor a sign, of liquor, from here to there and back again. My friend, Dr. Gilroy, editor of the Congregationalist, just completed the same trip, and I can quote his statement to the letter:

"This country is dry regardless. And it is an inspiring and invigorating sight to travel through mile and mile of these scenes. A nation has arisen with idealism, courage, and foresight."

Victory of All Time

What has been brought about in 10 years is what the world has struggled for for millions of years. From the dawn of reason man has struggled with this curse of alcohol. Due to the act of a beneficent God, that craving for alcohol has not become instinctive.

Let us thank God that we belong to a nation with vision and opportunity and foresight enough. Let us rise up and show we will no longer be under the domination of this damnable traffic.

Now my 5½ minutes cannot read for real argument. I have got an argument that cannot be gainsaid. It is not long, but no wet on earth can answer it. Nobody can ever say that liquor has ever done anything for my argument.

Our children—I say here on this platform, may God protect them from the vice of the wets and preserve for them a clean home, a clean house to live in, a clean parentage, a clean street to walk in, a clean playground to play in and a clean heritage for the future, whatever it may be.

Mr. De Mar was presented as a model athlete who wins because he knows that liquor cannot be used.

Mr. De Mar said that no long-distance runner who lasts and wins uses intoxicants. Miles and the great Finns do not drink. Those who aspire to win, but drink, do not win.

Those who are opposed to prohibition, almost as a whole, drink a little themselves. They are prejudiced by their stomachs. Shall Massachusetts go back on the flag to pamper its stomachs? If so, we hope you all move to New Hampshire.

As the concluding speaker Dr. Conrad introduced Bishop Anderson, who said:

I have decided that I would ask one question. That question is this: If not prohibition, then WHAT? I want you to spell that what with capital letters.

The friends of the liquor traffic have no substitute for prohibition. The only one that I have seen in all these months of discussion is the return of local option by the state. Yet we know what that means, and that it is impossible for one commonwealth, being dry, to protect itself against another that is wet.

This question, if not prohibition, then what? is tremendously important in Massachusetts just now. I want to remind you that if the "Baby Volstead Act" is repealed no rumrunner in the United States or in Massachusetts can be interfered with by an officer of the State. Only a federal officer can touch him in his nefarious business. And if the act is repealed, it will make this Commonwealth a veritable heaven for rumrunners and bootleggers.

Now I believe that we have great encouragement in this meeting this afternoon, and I believe there will come to each of us a sense of his own personal responsibility. It is not enough for us to sit by and look to Washington to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment.

We want the people to understand that as citizens of a great Commonwealth we are interested in the well-being of that Commonwealth, and each must bear his part. The people are getting pretty tired of men who talk dry and are personally wet, and the time has come when this great question must be dealt with.

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Dr. F. Scott McBride, national superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, told an audience in the West Allis Methodist Church May 25 that the entrance of Dwight W. Morrow as a senatorial candidate in New Jersey might portend the desire of the Republican Party to have a wet candidate in readiness for the 1932 presidential race.

"Mr. Morrow is internationally known as a statesman and is recognized as a very able man," Dr. McBride said. "He certainly would rank as presidential caliber. He may win the first hurdle, but as a wet he'd never be elected President."

Dr. McBride said he believed Republicans were grooming Morrow as a presidential candidate in the event they interpreted public sentiment as shifting toward modification or repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

CHEERFUL CROWD LAUGHS AT RAIN AS THE ONLY WET

(Continued from Page 1)

"Thus far and no farther!" And the rain-damp but politically dry crowd who overheard it, laughed appreciatively, recalling that the phrase represented the dictum of American motherhood against liquor laid down by Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, one of the speakers.

All Wet, But Very Dry

In parking spaces on streets adjacent to the station, small parties splashed through the splatter and, as they turned damp motors, hailed one another in the friendly camaraderie of mutual purpose: "Great meeting!" they called. "We'll save Massachusetts for the Union now!" "It's here to stay!" and similar sentiments. Then, with farewell honks they went their respective ways—dry!

Indeed nothing, apparently, had power to ruffle the good nature of those who made the Boston Garden the nucleus of their Sunday afternoon journey, or to dampen the ardor of either speakers or listeners. The crowd began to arrive shortly after 1 o'clock, and their numbers grew as the time limit diminished. By 2 o'clock, when the Salvation Army band began to play—its strains strangely muffled in the vastness of the auditorium—most of the floor and the first balcony were comfortably occupied. By 2:30, when the Rev. I. W. Williamson mounted the speaker's stand to start the singing, the floor was full and the first balcony overflowing into the second.

One gesture of the Salvation Army Band which brought applause from the audience was the playing of "Maryland, My Maryland." As the familiar strains first were heard there was a hush over the crowd. Then someone in the front of the auditorium rose. Others followed. And presently the whole audience was on its feet. For it tardily remembered that the chief woman speaker of the day was to be Mrs. Nicholson, candidate for Governor of Maryland against Governor Ritchie.

The Rev. Mr. Williamson then called for the "Star Spangled Banner," and, standing, the whole audience joined in the singing. With a choir of 1000 to lead, and a volunteer chorus of some 17,000 to augment, seldom in the history of America has that song of patriotism been more inspiringly sung.

W. C. T. U.'s, Please Stand

Following this, came a selection newly introduced to American public gatherings. It was the "Hymn to America," composed by Mrs. M. H. Gulesian, who was later presented to the audience, and then Raymond Walsh sang "The Old Flag Never Touched the Ground," the chorus being taken up enthusiastically by the crowd.

The Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, president of the league, who presided at the meeting, mounted the rostrum, and requested all the "W. C. T. U.'s" to stand. From all over the auditorium smiling faces popped up. Then, without ostentation, Governor Allen entered and took his place on the speakers' platform. He was spied by the song leader, who immediately appealed to the audience:

"Come on, folks. We want Governor Allen, who has just come in to know that prohibition is in the Constitution and it's there to stay."

And with that all hands swept into the rousing rally song: "It Is There to Stay," the chorus of which is an iteration and reiteration of the sentiment that prohibition, by the careers of the great temperance workers of past days, is finally in the Constitution, and "it's there to stay."

Then, for good measure, came the ensemble song, paraphrased from "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag, and Smile! Smile! Smile!" into "Send Out the Challenge Over All the State: Vote No! No! No!" And judging from the vim with which the singers emphasized their "Noes" it was not hard to estimate the temper of dry Massachusetts.

Dr. Conrad's introductory remarks, which contained a strong, patriotic appeal for support of the Eighteenth Amendment and the "Baby Volstead Act," was received with cheers and applause, and indeed, no speaker on the program which followed had cause for complaint over his or her reception, for each point was quickly grasped and used as an occasion for an enthusiastic demonstration.

Printed Her Own Speech

Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, who declared herself merely an announcer, while introducing Mrs. Nicholson, spoke most effectively before amusingly announcing that, "since newspapers seemed hesitant" about printing her dry speeches she had had the foresight to print her own speech, a copy of which would be found in each seat.

This "speech" was a printed plea for members to the "Daughters of the Constitution," those who believed in its motives being asked to sign a pledge to support the Constitution, vote "No" to the repeal of the state law, oppose at primary and polls candidates who reject the Eighteenth Amendment, and secure five women to sign the pledge.

A part of the "speech" said:

"We women of Masachusetts cannot allow this State to join a rebellious minority endeavoring to override the will of the majority of the Nation.

"To win means quick and quiet organization in every town and village. Begin immediately, secure committees of women who will stand with other groups of men and women for a thorough presentation of this situation and its grave danger. We must recognize the tremendous importance of the primary in September when candidates are selected, and be ready to defeat any candidate for state or national office who is not loyal to the Constitution and our state law."

Another pamphlet found in each seat, along with Mrs. Peabody's "speech" and the song sheet on which were printed 11 "loyalty" songs, was that prepared by the Prohibition Loyalty League, which outlined many reasons why Massachusetts should oppose wet candidates. This pamphlet gave as the league's battle cry: "No surrender, no concession, no compromise, but on and on to the complete extermination of the infamous liquor traffic in all its forms!"

Pioneer Loyalty Finds Echo

The main speaker, Col. Raymond Robins, giving as the slogan he should choose for the meeting, "For the honor of Massachusetts," was roundly applauded; and observing the crowd there could be no question that the old loyalty and traditions of Puritan days had found an echo in the auditorium.

Altogether, quite aside from its significance, it was an impressive spectacle. The scene from the top gallery looking down on the vast assemblage—the tiers on tiers of packed humanity, the orderly and colorful rows of people stretching across the main floor—would be hard to duplicate in any hall in the United States.

In the vast oval, the speaker's platform seemed lost—and one looked for speakers, under the spell of radio magic, to come forth from the giant bunch of square grapes hanging from mid-ceiling. Squares of white cardboard stuck up to inform the crowd where the different sections were to be found, were reduced by the distance to sizable calling cards—and as for recognizing the faces of the speakers and distinguished individuals who formed their background—well, De Mar might have been Grenfell and Conrad might have been Egan for all the gallery rooters could tell. Yet they mostly sat it through until the last word was said: an indication, by the way, which might cause wary politicians to suppose that in future elections in Massachusetts, it will be ideas rather than individualities that will command attention.

One of the amusing incidents of the day occurred when Dr. Conrad was asking the audience to contribute $5000 to the expenses of carrying on the prohibition work. At a critical moment of his plea the loudspeakers ceased to function.

"Can you hear me?" shouted the pastor of the Park Street Church.

"I want $5000."

"No!" came a faint cry from the gallery. "We don't want to hear you!"

But the collecting went on, just the same—as soon as Dr. Conrad had made sure that everyone had been impressed with the need for contributing.

Large tin dishes were passed in lieu of collection plates, and these dumped into tin dash pans—and great was the sound of tinkling coins. If Dr. Conrad did not get his $5000 the adage that "money talks" is very much misused.

Higher Automobile Speeds Advocated

WASHINGTON (AP)—A recommendation for higher automobile speeds on the highways of the Nation was announced May 23 by a committee on uniform traffic regulation of the National Conference of Street and Highway Safety, and it will be urged at the national conference, which opens in Washington May 27.

Its report, the committee said, would ask not only the adoption by the remaining state legislatures of the uniform vehicle code, but also a model code of municipal traffic ordinances.

The committee reported that "traffic statistics reveal in striking fashion that fatalities and injuries are diminishing as modern vehicle legislation and administration are brought into operation."

It is estimated that at the present time the waste annually from traffic congestion and the absence of uniform regulation is costing the Nation "a sum in excess of $2,000,000,000 a year."

DANISH PRINCE VISITS PARIS

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The two principal events in the three days' visit of Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark to Paris are the laying of the corner stone of the Danish students' hostel at University City and the inauguration at Bibliothèque Nationale of the exposition in honor of Hans Christian Andersen.

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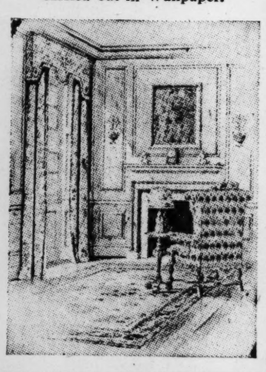

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CHESTERFIELD: 12 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25 & 26 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14 & 16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchre Gate.
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GLASGOW: 21/27 Argyle St. 130 Sauchiehall St.
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HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

WASHINGTON IS STILL LEADING

Senators Sweep Series With Red Sox and Are Ahead of Athletics

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	25	10	.714
Philadelphia	21	14	.600
New York	18	15	.545
Cleveland	18	16	.529
Chicago	14	17	.451
St. Louis	14	20	.412
Detroit	14	22	.389
Boston	12	22	.353

RESULTS SATURDAY

New York 10, Philadelphia 6.
New York 11, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 8, Detroit 7.
Boston-Washington, rain.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Washington 5, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 10, New York 3.
Chicago 9, Cleveland 1.
Detroit 9, St. Louis 8.

Washington, at the expense of the Boston Red Sox, remained in first place in the American League standing at the close of last week The Senators went through the seven days without defeat, winning a double header Wednesday, another the following day and the final contest of the series on Sunday. Manager Walter Johnson has been given some good pitching, while his club has been hitting timely and in the pinches. They made 59 hits and scored 37 runs, not very high figures, yet high enough to win five games. The pitching duties were distributed evenly, Sam Jones, Ad Liska, Hadley, Burke and Marberry each winning one game from the Boston club.

The Senators' hits were not long ones, the club making only 11 doubles and three triples. Seven errors were charged against them. However, the Senators travel to New York to engage with the Yankees during the next few days and their strength will be tested at that time. At the present writing, the club is well out in front in the standing, being about .114 points higher than the Athletics.

A's Right Behind

In second place is Philadelphia, last year's champions. Manager Connie Mack did not do very well during the week, winning only three of the seven games played with the Yankees. Jack Quinn was credited with a victory over the New York club in the first game of a double-header on Wednesday, with George Walberg taking the second game. On Thursday and Saturday, the Yankees won both ends of two double-headers. Mahaffey, a recruit pitcher, held the New Yorkers in check in the final contest of the series on Sunday. The A's have been hitting and scoring plenty of runs, but the pitchers cannot seem to hold the opposition. For the week, the club made 75 hits and scored 50 runs, a record that should have won more than three games. The hits included 17 doubles, three triples and nine home runs. The fielding was not so good as it has been, 12 errors being made playing New York. The A's are up there, however, and they have a good chance to take the lead away from the Senators while the Washington club is playing a series with the strong Yankees.

Those Yankees are hitting and there isn't any mistake about it either. Five games won in eight played is the record of the New York club, which is now in third place in the standing and not very far behind the leaders. Manager Bob Shawkey's boys made 102 hits during the week and scored 69 runs, the hits including 15 doubles, two triples and 18 home runs. Herb Pennock won two contests, defeating the Red Sox on Tuesday, and the Athletics in the first game of a double-header on Saturday. George Pipgras, Roy Sherid and Charlie Ruffling were the other winning pitchers. New York players stole seven bases, the best in the league in that respect. They also made seven sacrifice hits. The team's fielding has been good, only five errors being made in the eight games. With Babe Ruth playing brilliant ball at the present time, the New York team should go far in the pennant race before the season nears an ending.

Cleveland changed places with the Yankees during the week, because they could win only three of their seven games played. Hudlin and Holloway took both ends of a double-header from the White Sox on Tuesday, while Hudlin won another victory on Saturday, this time holding the Browns. The club has been hitting fairly well, making 64 hits and scoring 31 runs during the week. The hits were not long but were timely, including 15 doubles, two triples and one home run. Ten sacrifice hits made by Cleveland players led the league in that respect. Nine errors marred the team's fielding record.

The second division is made up of the White Sox, Browns, Tigers and Red Sox in that order. Chicago played fairly good ball during the seven days and managed to win three of six games played. Ted Lyons defeated the Tigers on Wednesday and the Indians on Saturday. Ted Blankenship also defeated the Indians on Sunday. Sixty-nine hits and 35 runs is the record of the White Sox, 12 doubles, three triples and four home runs being included in the hits. Cleveland players made 10 sacrifice hits and stole five bases. Their fielding was also outstanding—only five errors in the six games, three of them in one coitest on Tuesday.

The Browns also had a fair record during the week. They won four games of the eight played, three from the Indians and one from the Tigers.The Detroit club took four games and lost three, to move up out of last place. The Red Sox dropped back into the cellar position by losing all of their games.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Amherst, 16; Wesleyan, 5.
Bates, 9; Conn. Aggies, 4.
Dartmouth, 9; West Point, 4.
Delaware, 7; Penn M. C., 4.
Drexel, 12; Albright, 7.
Fordham, 6; Boston College, 3.
Holy Cross, 10; Georgetown, 6.
Illinois, 12; Ohio State, 7.
Indiana, 18; Northwestern, 3.
Lake Forest, 7; Coe, 2.
Maine, 9; Colby, 2.
Mass. Aggies, 12; Northeastern, 6.
Michigan, 10; Wisconsin, 4.
Middlebury, 13; Springfield, 5.
N. Y. U., 12; Rutgers, 1.
Notre Dame, 8; Iowa, 4.
Ohio State, 9; Chicago, 4.
Penn State, 6; Muhlenberg, 0.
Pratt, 3; St. Francis, 0.
Princeton 7, Pennsylvania 5.
Providence, 14; Brown, 2.
R. P. I., 12; Long Island, 1.
St. Lawrence, 9; Norwich, 0.
Temple, 7; Gettysburg, 3.
Union, 6; Hamilton, 5.
Ursinus, 9; Lebanon Valley, 3.
Vermont, 2; Quantico, 1.
Villanova, 6; Penn A. C., 3.

MISS RICHARDS WINS TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEABODY, Mass.—Miss Dorothy Richards, Weston Golf Club, who has played most of her golf at Pinehurst, N. C., captured the women's golf championship of Massachusetts at the Salem Country Club here Saturday from Mrs. Donald M. Belcher, Winchester Country Club, 3 and 1. Consistent play has been the keynote of Miss Richards' success from the start of this year's tournament. In earlier matches Miss Richards defeated such players as Miss Ruth Batchelder, Miss Rosamond Vahey, Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret and Miss Dorothy Hunter. Mrs. Belcher, on the other hand, gained the final round by defeating Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr., who has been the leading woman golfer of Massachusetts in recent years. Miss Richards went out in 44 to her opponent's 48 in the title round, and then scored 42 for the remaining eight holes to Mrs. Belcher's 43.

Harvard Defeats Yale Track Team

Harvard defeated Yale in their dual varsity track and field meet at Soldiers Field, Boston, Saturday, 74½ points to 60½, while the Yale freshmen defeated the Harvard freshmen 89 to 46. In several ways the varsity meet was one of the strangest the two colleges have ever had.

Of the 15 events on the program seven resulted in one or the other college winning all the points, while in another the points were equally split, leaving seven in which both colleges scored. Harvard had four "slams," the 880-yard, one and two-mile runs and the 220-yard low hurdles. Yale "slammed" in the running high jump, discus and javelin throws. Each scored 4½ points in the pole vault.

There were also three double winners, Capt. Thomas F. Mason '30 of Harvard in the 100 and 220-yard dashes; Norman P. Hallowell Jr. '32, Harvard, in the 880-yd. and one-mile runs, and T. P. Avery '32, Yale, in the running high jump and discus throw.

Two new records were made and one other old mark was bettered, but not allowed. Ted Avery, Yale's sophomore star, made a new mark of 140ft. 8½in., for the discus throw and F. N. Connor '30, Yale, made a new mark of 170ft. 4½in., for the 16-pound hammer throw. A. G. De Voe '31, Yale, won the 120-yard high hurdles in 15s., but the record was not allowed on account of a strong following wind. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by T. F. Mason '30, Harvard; J. H. MacDonald '30, Yale, second; F. V. Nissen '30, Harvard, third. Time—10s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by T. F. Mason '30, Harvard; C. H. Engle '30S, Yale, second; B. L. Thompson '30, Yale, third. Time—21 3-5s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by C. H. Engle '30S, Yale; F. E. Cummings '30, Harvard, second; M. G. Talcott '31, Yale, third. Time—49 1-5s.

880-Yard Run—Won by N. P. Hallowell Jr. '32, Harvard; David Cobb '31, Harvard, second; J. H. Fearson '32, Harvard, third. Time—1m. 55 4-5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by N. P. Hallowell Jr., '32, Harvard; David Cobb '31, Harvard, second; J. W. Fobes '32, Harvard, third. Time—4m. 34 2-5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by B. E. Estes '32, Harvard; J. M. Fox '32, Harvard, second; G. N. Barrie Jr., '32, Harvard, third. Time—9m. 47s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by A. G. De Voe '31, Yale; F. J. Marduller '30, Harvard, second; Harmar Brereton '31, Yale, third. Time—15s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—won by E. E. Record '32, Harvard; W. C. Rowe '31, Harvard, second; F. J. Marduller '30, Harvard, third. Time—24s.

Running High Jump—Won by T. P. Avery '32, Yale, 6ft. 2in.; T. N. Richardson '32S and G. V. Wolfe '30, Yale, tied for second, 6ft.

Running Broad Jump—Won by W. C. Rowe '31, Harvard, 22ft. 5¼in.; F. T. Oldt '30, Yale, second, 22ft. 5in.; David White oec., Harvard, third, 21ft. 1¼in.

Pole Vault—Oscar Sutermeister '32, Harvard, and W. A. Cone '30, Yale, tied for first, 13ft.; C. E. Dunlap '30, Harvard, and F. W. Squires '32, Yale, tied for third, 12ft.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by G. W. Kuehn '32, Harvard, 44ft. 1 5-8in.; J. W. Potter '30, Harvard, second, 43ft. 4½in.; J. E. Uihlein '32, Yale, third, 41ft. 10⅞in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by F. N. Conner '30, Yale, 170ft. 4½in. (new record); P. N. Vonckx '31, Harvard, second, 168ft. 2½in.; D. R. McElwain '31, Yale, third, 140ft. 3½in.

Javelin Throw—Won by P. S. Carr '31, Yale, 172ft. 7in.; F. V. Kessling '30, Yale, second, 164 ft.; Mark Tyson '32, Yale, third, 161ft.

Discus Throw—Won by T. P. Avery '31, Yale, 140ft. 8½in. (new record); F. E. Weicker '31S, Yale, second, 131ft. 4in.; J. A. Deering '32, Yale, third, 124ft. 10in.

N. Y. NATIONALS BOW TO RANGERS

NEW YORK (AP)—The Glasgow Rangers, Scottish League champions, defeated the New York Nationals in a fast soccer game before 20,000 spectators at the Polo Grounds Sunday, 5 to 4. The Nationals got away to an early lead, holding a 3 to 1 edge at half-time, but in the second half the Scots opened up an offensive that the New Yorkers could not stop. For the Rangers, McPhail, inside left, and Smith, center, scored two goals each, the other going to Morton, outside left. Carlson scored twice for the Nationals and Nelson and Eisenhofer once each.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

RESULTS SATURDAY

Little Rock 8, Atlanta 6.
Memphis 4, Birmingham 3.
Mobile 7, Chattanooga 3.
Nashville 8, New Orleans 7.
Nashville 5, New Orleans 4.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Mobile 9, Chattanooga 0.
Chattanooga 6, Mobile 3.
New Orleans 11, Nashville 6.
Atlanta 7, Little Rock 6.
Memphis 5, Birmingham 3.

NEW WOMEN'S RECORD CLAIMED

PAINESVILLE, O. (AP)—New United States women's collegiate records in the javelin throw and running broad jump were claimed Saturday by Miss Florence Eggleston of Cleveland, competing in an interclass track meet at Lake Erie College here. Miss Eggleston tossed the javelin 94ft. 8in., and won the broad jump with a leap of 16ft. 9in. She also won the standing broad jump at 8ft. 1½in., the 50-yard dash in 6.5s. and 75-yard dash in 9.2s.

MAINE CAPTURES N. E. TRACK TITLE

Two New Records Established in Javelin and 880 — Fifth Cup Won

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MEET STANDING

College	Points
Maine	26¼
Northeastern	24
Holy Cross	22
Bates	20
Bowdoin	12
Worcester P. I.	10
Brown	9½
M. I. T.	9
New Hampshire	9
Boston College	8
Wesleyan	5
Connecticut A. C.	5
Boston University	3
Colby	2

University of Maine track and field team captured the forty-fourth New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association track and field meet at Technology field Saturday afternoon, with a total points of 26½ against a field of 13 other college teams that scored. The Maine invaders won permanent possession of the championship cup, the fifth to be won since the start of the N. E. I. A. A.

Northeastern University scored 24 points for second place, while Holy Cross finished third in the standing with 22 points, and Bates, with 20, was fourth. The remainder of the field finished with from 12 points down.

Two new N. E. I. A. A. records were established when Russell H. Chapman '31 of Bates College ran the 880 in 1m. 54 2-5s., and Algot Forsberg '31 of Northeastern threw the javelin to a new mark of 188ft 2 7-8in. Chapman's time betters the former mark of 1m. 55s. made in 1925 by George J. Leness of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Chapman, incidentally, won the half mile last year. Forsberg's throw broke the four-year old javelin mark of A. W. Sager of Bates, which was 184ft. 11in. The summary:

TRACK EVENTS

100-Yard Dash

Semifinal Heat—Won by G. A. Morin '31, Holy Cross; R. E. White '31, Maine, second; R. B. Diamond '30, Brown, third. Time—10s.

Semifinal Heat—Won by G. F. Troy '31, Brown; E. A. Stymiest '30, Maine, second; E. W. Knox '32, Bates, third. Time—10s.

Final—Won by G. A. Morin '31, Holy Cross; G. F. Troy '31, Brown, and E. A. Stymiest '30, Maine, tied for second; R. E. White '31, Maine, fourth. Time—10 1-5s.

220-Yard Dash

Semifinal Heat—Won by N. V. Bicknell '30, Boston University; E. C. Milde '30, Worcester P. I., second; E. A. Stymiest '30, Maine, third. Time—21 1-5s.

Semifinal Heat—Won by G. A. Morin '31, Holy Cross; W. A. Hall '32, M. I. T., second; G. F. Troy '31, Brown, third. Time—23s.

Final—Won by E. S. Milde '30, Worcester P. I.; N. V. Bicknell '30, Boston University, second; E. A. Stymiest '30, Maine, third; G. F. Troy '31, Brown, fourth. Time—23 2-5s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by B. F. McCafferty '32, Holy Cross; F. L. Shea '32, Northeastern, second; H. F. Klumbach '30, Holy Cross, third; S. R. Foster '31, Bowdoin, fourth. Time—49s.

880-Yard Run—Won by R. H. Chapman '31, Bates; W. F. Huse '31, Brown, second; R. L. Berry '30, M. I. T., third; R. G. Lind '30, Bates, fourth. Time—1m. 54 2-5s. (New record.)

Mile Run—Won by W. E. Viles '31, Bates; S. A. Richardson '31, New Hampshire, second; B. T. Moynahan '32, Boston College, third; W. L. Usher '32, Bowdoin, fourth. Time—4m. 25 3-5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by H. L. Richardson '30, Maine; F. C. Lindsay '30, Maine, second; D. B. Gilman '32, M. I. T., third; N. E. Whitten '32, Bates, fourth. Time—9m. 37 4-5s.

120-Yard High Hurdles

Semifinal Heat—Won by F. E. Powers '31, Northeastern; C. F. Stanwood '32, Bowdoin, second; G. R. Wilczewski '31, Boston College, third. Time—15 4-5s.

Semifinal Heat—Won by A. J. MacDonnell '32, Holy Cross; J. G. Sawyer '32, Brown, second; J. R. Merrick '32, Boston College, third. Time—15 3-5s.

Final—Won by F. E. Powers '31, Northeastern; C. F. Stanwood '32, Bowdoin, second; J. G. Sawyer '32, Brown, third; A. J. MacDonnell '32, Holy Cross, fourth. Time—15 3-5s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles

Semifinal Heat—Won by W. H. French '30, Worcester P. I.; A. J. MacDonnell '32, Holy Cross, second; B. W. Steverman '31, M. I. T., third. Time—25 2-5s.

Semifinal Heat—Won by C. F. Stanwood '32, Bowdoin; S. C. Fisher '30, Bates, second; T. H. Skirm '31, Wesleyan, third. Time—25 3-5s.

Final—Won by W. H. French '30, Worcester P. I.; A. J. MacDonnell '32, Holy Cross, second; C. F. Stanwood '32, Bowdoin, third; B. W. Steverman '31, M. I. T., fourth. Time—25 1-5s.

Freshman Medley Relay Race—Won by Holy Cross (W. R. Coakley, G. W. Winsiow, R. H. Tierney, K. J. Cuneo); M. I. T., second; Maine, third; R. I. State, fourth. Time—3m. 38s.

FIELD EVENTS

Running High Jump—Won by A. W. Morang '30, Northeastern, 6ft.; C. E. O'Connor '31, Maine, second, 5ft. 11in.; A. C. Woolley '31, New Hampshire, K. B. Jones '31, Wesleyan, and J. T. Morely '30, Northeastern, tied for third, 5ft. 10in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by C. E. O'Connor '31, Maine, 23ft. 2½in.; C. R. Knowlton '30, Bates, second, 22ft. 9½in.; P. S. O'Dell '32, Wesleyan, third, 22ft. 6¾in.; K. T. White '32, Brown, fourth, 22ft. 5½in.

Discus—Won by E. R. Gowell '30, Maine, 147ft. 3¼in.; R. J. Hoyt '30, Bates, second, 131ft. 10¾in.; Chubbuck '32, Connecticut A. C., third, 130ft. 5¾in.; G. R. Wilczewski '31, Boston College, fourth, 128ft. 8¼in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by G. R. Wilczewski '31, Boston College, 46ft. 3⅝in.; D. R. Chubbuck '32, Connecticut A. C., second, 44ft. 2½in.; Bror Grondal '31, M. I. T., third, 43ft. 8in.; H. J. Baker '31, Holy Cross, fourth, 43ft. 4¾in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by E. F. Flanagan '31, Holy Cross, 156ft. 10½in.; H. P. Chapman '30, Bowdoin, second, 149ft. 11½in.; Delme Galbraith '32, Bowdoin, third, 148ft. 9in.; R. B. Lunt '30, Colby, fourth, 144ft. 1½in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Algot Forsberg '31, Northeastern, 188ft. 2⅞in. (new record); R. A. Geofferion '31, New Hampshire, second, 185ft. ½in.; J. A. Robertson '32, M. I. T., third, 178ft. 11⅞in.; M. T. Treworgy '31, Colby, fourth, 176ft. 5⅛in.

Pole Vault—Won by G. E. Martin '30, Northeastern, 12ft. 4½in.; C. C. Dill '32, Bates, E. T. Brooks '31, New Hampshire, and W. L. Root '30, Wesleyan, tied for second at 12ft.

HARVARD NETMEN DEFEAT YALE, 7-2

Harvard's three tennis teams defeated those of Yale Saturday, the freshmen in New Haven, while the varsity won on Divinity courts, Cambridge, by a score of 7 to 2 and the seconds triumphed over Yale's seconds by an identical score as the varsity.

Defeating Yale gave Harvard its second season of successive triumphs and extended its string of victories to 28 in all. Yale's two points in the varsity competition came in the singles.

SINGLES

W. L. Breese '31, Harvard, defeated R. W. Ryan '31, Yale, 6—3, 6—4.

M. T. Hill '31, Harvard, defeated F. L. Luce Jr. '31, Yale, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2.

A. S. Wright '30, Yale, defeated Arthur Ingraham Jr. '30, Harvard, 6—1, 6—1.

G. A Holloway '31, Yale, defeated R. L. Tower '31, Harvard, 6—1, 6—1.

D. M. Frame '32, Harvard, defeated J. H. Pitman '30S, Yale, 6—2, 6—0.

K. D. Daggett '30, Harvard, defeated G. H. Cox Jr. '30, Yale, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

DOUBLES

K. B. Daggett '30 and M. T. Hill '31, Harvard, defeated R. W. Ryan '31 and F. L. Luce Jr. '31, Yale, 6—2, 6—4.

D. M. Frame '32 and W. L. Breese '31, Harvard, defeated G. A. Holloway '31 and A. S. Wright '30, Yale, 6—1, 6—4.

E. B. Ward '30 and A. C. Ingraham '31, Harvard, defeated W. R. Bascom '32 and Clark Andrews '32, Yale, 6—2, 6—3.

HANOVER DEFEATS BARCELONA

HANOVER, Germany (AP)—Hanover's international Rugby team defeated Barcelona, 22 to 0, Sunday.

Bradman Needs 78 Runs to Make 1000

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—D. G. Bradman, holder of the world's record for the highest individual score in first-class cricket, scored 252 runs not out, Saturday, for the touring Australians against Surrey County at the Oval here, and now requires only 78 more to make his total 1000 scored before the end of May. The feat of obtaining a four-figure aggregate between the commencement of the season and the end of May has been accomplished by only four people in the past—by W. G. Grace, Gloucestershire, who hit 1016 runs for an average of 112.88 per innings between May 9 and May 30 in 1895; W. R. Hammond of the same county, who, between May 7 and May 28, 1927, scored 1028 for an average of 79.07; Charles Hallows, Lancashire, who, in the following year, secured precisely 1000 for an average of 125 between May 5 and May 31; Thomas Hayward, Surrey, who, in 1900, played one game in April and by the last day in May totaled the highest ever, 1074 and averaged 97.63.

Now comes Bradman, whose experience in first-class cricket dates back only a few years, but whose ability to gather runs rapidly and consistently challenges comparison to the greatest giants of former days. He lived up to a great reputation which preceded him across the ocean by making a double century in his first appearance with English wickets against Worcestershire; he scored a century against Leicestershire, but neither innings was so impressive as Saturday's masterly display. He took an hour and a half to reach a half-century and touched 100 less than an hour later and then pushed along to the completion of the second century in a further 80 minutes. Altogether he batted hrs. 40m. making all but 127 of the runs obtained during the day. The Australians' total at the close was 379 for five wickets, details being:

W. M. Woodfull, c Shepperd, b Fender	50
Archibald Jackson, c Brooks, b Allom	9
D. G. Bradman, not out	252
Victor Richardson, c Stroud, b Allom	32
W. H. Ponsford, lbw, b Fender	1
S. J. McCabe, c Fender, b Allom	2
Alan Fairfax, not out	28
Extras	5
Total	379

Bradman would appear to have very bright prospects of establishing a fresh record for heavy scoring up to the end of May, for his present innings is unfinished and he may go in again later in this match, and before the month concludes the Australians are scheduled to meet Oxford University and Hampshire County.

The great topic of sporting conversation in Britain these days is the forthcoming series of test matches between England and Australia in the anticipation of which Marylebone Cricket Club, governing body of the game, today announces two teams for a trial at Lord's Ground Saturday. The notable features of the selection are that A. P. F. Chapman, popular young skipper of the English team in the last test series against Australia, will lead the team called England (composed mainly of "veterans") and that the opposing side described as 'The Rest" and captained by J. C. White, includes K. S. Duleepsingjhi, young Indian batsman, who has been in wonderful form for Sussex this season.

PENN HOPES HALTED BY PRINCETON NINE

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Dartmouth	7	1	.875
Pennsylvania	4	3	.571
Yale	4	3	.571
Cornell	3	4	.429
Columbia	2	5	.286
Princeton	1	5	.167

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA — Princeton won its first game in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League at the expense of University of Pennsylvania in the "Straw Hat Day" game here Saturday by a score of 7 to 5. The loss of the game was a serious setback to the Penn championship hopes.

J. N. Peterson '31 started in the box for Penn, but the Tigers scored three runs in the first inning and after scoring one more in the third they forced the retirement of the Penn star in the seventh. F. K. Bowman, Tiger sophomore pitcher, carried through from start to finish. W. S. Graupner '32, Penn rightfielder, was the star batter of the day with a single, triple and home run in three times at bat. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Princeton	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	—	7	10	1
Pennsylvania	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	—	5	7	4

Batteries—Bowman and Carter for Princeton, Peterson, Drewes and Caniglia for Pennsylvania. Umpires — Livingston and Wasner. Time—2h. 5m.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Brown 6, Holy Cross 3.
Brown 14, Springfield 5.
Harvard 7, Williams 2.
Illinois 14½, Michigan 3½.
N. Y. U. 5, Washington 3.
Penn State 6, Pennsylvania 0.
West Point 6, Fordham 0.

JAPANESE EASILY WIN FAR EAST MEET

TOKYO (AP)—Before a crowd of 45,000, believed one of the largest to attend a track and field meet anywhere in the world, Japanese athletes swept to victory Sunday in the Far Eastern track and field championships. The final score was Japan 131½, Philippines 32½, China 1, India 0.

Attendance at Sunday's Far Eastern Olympic eevnts at the Meiji Shrine stadium, one of the finest athletic plants in the world, totaled approximately 100,000.

Great jumping performances featured the opening of the Far Eastern track andfie ld championships Saturday. Toribio of the Philippines won the high jump at 2 meters. Nambu of Japan made a broad jump of 7.59 meters to win that event.

Winners of the other final events were 1,500 meters, Tsuda, Japan, time 4m. 6s. Discus throw, Saito, Japan, 40.27 meters.

Attendance Saturday totaled 60,000. Of these, 20,000 watched the baseball game between China and the Philippine. The Chinese won, 9 to 6.

RANGERS DEFEAT HAMILTON

HAMILTON, Ont. (AP)—Glasgow Rangers, Scottish soccer champions, defeated Hamilton Thistles, 3 to 0, here Saturday.

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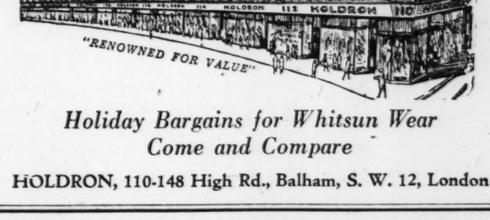

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"Broken Time" Issue for Olympic Games Competition Is Shelved in Berlin

TILDEN WINS FROM NOURNEY

United States Champion Advances to Third Round of French Tennis

AUTEUIL, France (AP)—Big Bill Tilden, making his first appearance in the singles of the French hard-court tennis championships, today made short work of the German entry, Edmund Nourney, winning by scores of 6—0, 6—1, 6—2. The victory put Tilden in the third round.

Wilbur Coen of Kansas City also advanced to the third round through the default of his second-round opponent, Lionel De Borman who has returned to his home in Belgium.

Elia de Alvarez, the Spanish star, advanced to the third round of the women's singles by defeating Fraulein Anna Pleitz, Germany, 6—4, 6—4. Señorita de Alvarez, who is generally regarded as the likely opponent of Helen Wills Moody in the finals, played somewhat listlessly and was pressed to eliminate the fifth ranking German player.

Helen Wills Moody raced through her match with Adeline Neufield, winning 6—0, 6—0. The French girl failed to carry a single game to deuce in the first set and prolonged only two that far in the second set on Mrs. Moody's errors. The victor carried Mrs. Moody into the third round.

Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan, California girl now living abroad, continued to play the consistently excellent tennis in the singles, that she displayed in the doubles play last week and defeated Mme. Desloges 6—2, 10—8. The French girl, who was Suzanne Deve before her marriage and ranked No. 1 among French women players in 1927, gave Miss Ryan a hard battle in the second set.

'Broken Time' Issue Shelved at Berlin

BERLIN (AP)—Anticipated fireworks over the "broken time" issue, involving payment of amateur athletes for time lost from work while competing in the Olympic Games, failed to explode May 26 at the International Olympic congress. For the time being the whole issue was shelved, being referred to the committee on amateurism.

The English delegation, headed by Brigadier-General Kentish, and supported by the French and American delegates, had sought to have the matter threshed out in the pdenary session May 26.

Two Americans, Gen. Charles H. Sherill and Murray Hulbert, are members of the amateurim committee.

Admission of women competitors to athletic events, as well as to fencing, gymnastics, tennis, swimming and skating contests, was recommended by the Olympic Program Committee. The same committe advised that the games at Los Angeles in 1932 do not exceed 16 days, including the opening day of ceremonies.

William May Garland, American committeeman who was largely instrumental in bringing the games to Los Angeles, told the Associated Press the response from all countries as to the size of teams they will send has far exceeded expectations. This, he said, was due to the unusual reductions effected in transportation and living costs for the trip to Los Angeles.

As examples, Mr. Garland said Germany, which originally intended to send 150 picked athletes, nod contemplates augmenting this number. He said the French Government had just voted $480,000, which would permit sending 175 to 200 athletes. The British no longer consider the cost a problem, he added.

"Our estimates of the costs are only one-fourth to one-sixth what Europeans expected them to be," said Garland.

The International Olympic Congress opened May 25 with impressive ceremonies in the historic hall of the University of Berlin in the presence of representatives of the German Government, the Reichstag, the Prussian Government, and the diplomatic corps.

Dr. Joseph Wirth, Minister of the Interior; Theodore Lewald, president of the German Athletic Federation; Ferdinand Schmidt, president of the university, and Count De Baillet-Latour, president of the congress, were the speakers. The opening exercises were radiocast through Germany.

"Engaging in sports is every citizen's duty, a service to the aFtherland," said Dr. Wirth.

He praised the Olympic Games as effective agents of international understanding, and expressed hope that Germany might receive the Olympics next after the coming contests at Los Angeles. He added that Germany would send a selected team to Los Angeles to the games in 1932.

Count Baillet-Latour said the question of amateurism is the most important one before the congress, which must decide whether the definition adopted by the International Federation of the Football Association shall be used in ruling on the qualifications of Olympic candidates. The football association's formula for determining amateurism was recognized by the Olympic executive committee.

Count Baillet-Latour said he believed the wrongs of compensating athletes in veiled form could be removed if the number of public sports matches was reduced "to such extent that spending the whole of an annual limited vacation will suffice for participation in such contests."

"This vacation, added to the free time everyone has Sundays and Saturday afternoons, would allow the amateur to take physical exercise during nearly one-third of the year, which would seem quite sufficient," he concluded.

Barcelona and Vienna were selected for the International Olympic Committee meetings of 1931 and 1933 respectively. The skeleton sled competition which was to have been held in Switzerland has been eliminated from the 1932 Olympic program. Thus all winter sports of the 1932 games will be held at Lake Placid, N. Y.

JONES ADVANCES TO THIRD ROUND IN BRITISH MEET

(Continued from Page 1)

win, London, in the first round, but finally eliminated the famous golf writer, 2 and 1.

Johnston rounded the turn 1 up, winning the eighth where he missed a two-yard putt for 2 and Darwin missed one of a yard for the 3 that would have given him a half in 3's. All other holes on the first nine were halved.

After the tenth had been halved, Johnston lost his lead at the eleventh where he missed a two-yard putt for a half in 3s. On the twelfth, Johnston was bunkered off the tee, but recovered well to halve the hole in 4s, leaving the match all square.

Johnston went 1 up again at the fourteenth with a 4 to Darwin's 5. The next two holes were halved, but Johnston ended the match at the seventeenth, a 467-yard hole, where he was down in 3. Their cards.

Johnston, out	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	3	4—38
Darwin, out	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4—39
Johnston, in	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	
Darwin, in	5	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	

George J. Voigt, New York, defeated Edward Tipple, Langley Park, 1 up, 19 holes, to enter the third round. The New Yorker was dormie at the seventeenth but lost the eighteenth and had to go an extra hole to win.

Voigt's defeat of Tipple, regarded as one of the best English prospects, was a great disappointment to the British gallery. He is a first-class player and battled the American throughout the 19 holes.

Voigt made three bad shots in succession to lose the eighteenth. He hooked his drive, under-clubbed his second and was short with a chip shot. Tipple holed a 24-foot putt to draw level. Good putting had kept him in the match and enabled him to bring Voigt to the home hole and then the extra journey.

Voigt's narrow victory kept the St. Andrews crowd from luncheon as many pressed on to the nineteenth to see the New Yorker hole a difficult 15-foot down-hill putt for a par 4 to win after his opponent had squared the match at the home hole. A freshening breeze made pitches over Swilcan Burn to the nineteenth hole. hazardous, adding to the difficulty of stopping the ball on the green. Voigt's second was 35 feet past the pin but Tipple's ran all the way over into the rough. Their cards:

Voigt, out	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	5—38
Tipple, out	4	4	4	6	5	4	4	3	4—38
Voigt, in	5	3	3	4	4	5	5	4	5—38—76
Tipple, in	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	7	4—40—78

Extra, Voigt 4, Tipple 5.

Robert H. Baugh Jr., Birmingham, Ala., captain of the Oxford golf team, went into the second round at the expense of I. R. Patey, Hayling Island, 4 and 3. Baugh took a 7 at the first hole after his ball went into the Swilcan Burn, but played steady golf thereafter.

Frank C. Stevens, Hollywood, Calif., defeated C. H. Longstaffer, Albeburgh, former Cambridge University player, 5 and 4.

The first United States casualty was John H. Forsman of the Winged Foot Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., who was eliminated in the first round by W. Hope Pilcher, St. Andrews, 3 and 2.

The second American to fall by the wayside was Paul Azbill, West Orange, N. J., who bowed to James Dewar of Turnhouse, 1 up. Azbill, who now lives in London, was 4 up on Dewar at the turn, but could not withstand the Englishman's closing rush.

Maj. A. G. Barry of the Royal and Ancient Club defeated V. A. Pollock of the same club, 4 and 2, in the first round.

Harvey Bates Perrin, Los Angeles, was eliminated in the first round by A. S. Bradshaw, St. Andrews, 4 and 2.

Arthur Thornton, Bruntfield, disposed of J. B. Grieve, Iloilo, P. I., 6 and 4.

Robert E. Hunter, Los Angeles, was eliminated in the second round by J. D. O'Hanlon, Ringway, 1 up.

G. Parker Toms, Los Angeles, was eliminated in the second round by E. B. Tipping, Ashford Forest, 3 and 2.

Andrew Jamieson, who eliminated Bobby Jones in the amateur at Muirfield four years ago, was defeated by Dr. J. B. Saunders, tall, lusty, young Scotsman, 1 up.

W. L. Hope, former British Walker Cup player, defeated D. G. Nairn, 4 and 3. E. F. Storey, runner-up in the championship in 1924, the last time it was played at St. Andrews, was beaten by F. L. Hirdof, London, 1 up.

MICHIGAN WINS 'BIG TEN' TITLE

Outscores Illinois—Two Records Are Broken at Dyche Stadium

BIG TEN TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Team	Points
Michigan	51
Illinois	44½
Wisconsin	33
Ohio State	31½
Iowa	24
Indiana	20
Northwestern	18
Chicago	7
Purdue	7
Minnesota	4

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Two records were broken as University of Michigan won the thirtieth annual outdoor track and field championship games of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, held at Dyche Stadium, Evanston, here Saturday. Some 9000 spectators turned out and this was considered very good. Michigan, by taking three firsts and counting in all except four of the 16 events compiled 50 points, defeating University of Illinois, three-times champion, which gained 42½ points.

Illinois presented the individual high-point winner in L. H. Sentman '30, hurdler and broad jumper. Sentman gathered 12 points for first in the 120-yard high hurdles, which he won in 14.9s. first in the 220-yard low hurdles straightaway in 23.3s., and fourth in the running broad jump with 22ft. 11¾in. He was the title defender in the high hurdles, and defeated the defender, R. C. Rockaway '30 of Ohio State, by a yard in the low hurdles.

Michigan's firsts were scored in the one-mile relay, the hammer throw and the discus throw. Its one mile quartet of Dalton G. Seymour '30, Ralph Mueller '30, E. F. Russell '32 and Dale A. Seymour '30, won easily in 3m. 32s. Brooker Brooks '31 captured the discus title with 142ft. 6in., and H. E. Campbell '30 won the 16-pound hammer throw with 159ft. 9½in.

A new "Big Ten" pole vault record of 13ft. 10⅜in. was established by V. A. McDermont '30 of Illinois. He defeated T. M. Warne '31 of Northwestern, who tied with him in setting the former conference mark of 13ft. 7in. last year.

In short order a new "Big Ten" record was created in the 16-pound shotput by Samuel Behr '31 of Wisconsin. He was the first to put, and in his first effort he made a mark of 49ft. 1in. Subsequently he improved this half an inch. He established the existing standard of 48ft. 3in. on the same scene of action a year ago.

Running without the aid of starting blocks because of the recent International decision against his 9.4s. world record made with them, G. S. Simpson '30 of Ohio State won the 100-yard dash in 9.7s. He defeated T. E. Tolan '31 of Michigan, whose world record of 9.5s was recognized, by a yard. Tolan also dispensed with blocks. Simpson led from the first and opened a three-yard gap with Tolan. The latter came stronger at the finish and cut down the margin two yards. There was a cool cross wind blowing. This duel was repeated in the 220-yard dash, Simpson defeating Tolan by two yards in 21s.

100-Yard Dash—Won by G. S. Simpson '30, Ohio State; T. E. Tolan '31, Michigan, second; E. M. Useman '32, Illinois, third; C. J. Smyth '31, Michigan, fourth; John Hass '32, Minnesota, fifth. Time—9.7s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by G. S. Simpson '30, Ohio State; T. E. Tolan '31, Michigan, second; E. M. Useman '32, Illinois, third; J. T. Campbell '32, Michigan, fourth; N. R. Root '30, Chicago, fifth. Time—21s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Russell Walter '30, Northwestern; E. F. Russell '32, Michigan, second; E. C. McAuliffe '32, Northwestern, third; H. P. Davidson '31, Wisconsin, fourth; Dale A. Seymour '30, Michigan, fifth. Time—49.4s.

880-Yard Run—Won by D. A. Letts '30, Chicago; F. D. Hays '30, Ohio State; R. P. Beetham '32, Ohio State, third; R. R. Wolfe '32, Northwestern, fourth; P. B. Evans '31, Illinois, fifth. Time—1m. 56s.

One-Mile Run—Won by O. J. Martin '30, Purdue; S. J. Makeever '30, Illinois, second; W. E. Clapham '30, Indiana, third; H. A. Wolfe '32, Michigan, fourth; V. C. Goldsworthy '31, Wisconsin, fifth. Time—4m. 22.2s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by H. A. Brocksmith '32, Indiana; J. W. Follows '31, Wisconsin, second; W. E. Clapham '30, Indiana, third; R. M. Leas '31, Indiana, fourth; R. K. Kemp '31, Indiana, fifth. Time—9m. 34.3s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Michigan (Dalton G. Seymour '30, Ralph Mueller '30, E. F. Russell '32, and Dale A. Seymour '30); Northwestern, second; Wisconsin, third; Illinois, fourth; Indiana, fifth. Time—3m. 32s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by L. H. Sentman '31, Illinois; J. E. Hatfield '31, Indiana, second; R. C. Rockaway '30, Ohio State, third; G. J. Saling '31, Iowa, fourth; R. A. Rodgers '30, Illinois, fifth. Time—14.9s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by L. H. Sentman '31, Illinois; R. C. Rockaway '30, Ohio State, second; J. A. Cave '31, Illinois, third; R. A. Rodgers '30, Illinois, fourth; J. E. Hatfield '31, Indiana, fifth. Time—23.3s.

Running High Jump—Won by R. J. Felbinger '32, Ohio State, 6ft. 3in.; T. S. Miller '31, Illinois, and T. W. Shaw '32, Wisconsin, tied for second and third, 6ft. 2in.; R. J. Carr '30, Illinois, fourth, 6ft. 1in.; R. A. Russell, Ohio State and R. T. Murphy '32, Wisconsin, tied for fifth, 6ft.

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. L. Gordon Jr., 31, Iowa, 24ft. 8¼in.; R. M. Champan '30, Michigan, second, 23ft. 10in.; M. L. Diehl '30, Wisconsin, third, 23ft. ½in.; L. H. Sentman '30, Illinois, fourth, 22ft. 11¾in.; G. B. Hoiston '31, Ohio State, fifth, 22ft. 6½in.

Pole Vault—Won by V. A. McDermont '30, Illinois, 13ft. 10⅜in. (new "Big Ten" record); T. M. Warne '31, Northwestern, second, 13ft. 6in.; J. L. Potile '31, Michigan, third, 13ft.; H. F. Canby '31, Iowa, and J. W. Albright '32, Iowa, tied for fourth and fifth, 12ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Samuel Behr '31, Wisconsin, 49ft 1½in. (new "Big Ten" record); Brooker Brooks '31, Michigan, second, 46ft. 6⅝in.; C. L. Munn '32, Minnesota, third, 46ft. 5in.; E. B. Poorman '30, Michigan, fourth, 45ft. 6¾in.; W. A. Gnabah '32, Wisconsin, fifth, 44ft. 4in.

16-PoundHammer Throw—Won by H. E. Campbell '30, Michigan, 159ft. 9½in.; A. W. Frisch '31, Wisconsin, second, 144ft. 5in.; J. O. Hart '32, Iowa, third, 138ft. 11½in.; J. M. Gilchrist '30, Iowa, fourth, 138ft. 11in.; H. G. Boesel '30, Chicago, fifth, 138ft. 2½in.

Discus Throw—Won by Brooker Brooks '31, Michigan, 142ft. 6in.; Samuel Behr '31, Wisconsin, second, 141ft. 8¼in.; F. D. Sanderson '30, Michigan, third, 139ft. ¼in.; H. D. Simmons '32, Wisconsin, fourth, 133ft. 6¼in.; J. F. Schmid '32, Ohio State, fifth, 129ft. 6¼in.

Javelin Throw—Won by L. D. Weldon '32, Iowa, 184ft. 5in.; Elmo Nelson '32, Iowa, second, 180ft. 1½in.; R. L. Chambers '30, Illinois, third, 174ft. 3½in.; A. R. Curry '32, Purdue, fourth, 171ft. 10in.; B. C. Brubaker '31, Michigan, fifth, 168ft. 1½in.

INDIANA DEFEATS NORTHWESTERN, 8-3

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — The Indiana University baseball team defeated Northwestern University 8 to 3, here Saturday. C. A. Boroughs '30, regular shortstop, was out of the Indiana lineup.

Claron Veller '31 pitched an excellent game for Indiana. He struck out 14 men, allowing only five hits. Veller walked two and hit three men. J. L. Kadison '30 pitched seven and one-half innings for Northwestern. He was relieved in the eighth by M. E. Fyfe '30 and finished the game at second base. Kadison allowed 11 hits. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Indiana	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	x	8	12	4
Northwestern	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	5	4

Batteries—Veller and Magnabosco for Indiana; Kadison, Fyfe and Rojan for Northwestern. Umpires—Jenson and Jenson. Time—1h. 55m.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

RESULTS SATURDAY

St. Paul 10, Kansas City 7.
Indianapolis 4, Louisville 1.
Toledo 5, Columbus 2.
Minneapolis 11, Milwaukee 10.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Columbus 6, Toledo 5.
St. Paul 5, Kansas City 4.
Indianapolis 5, Louisville 3.
Milwaukee 9, Minneapolis 7.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Annapolis 8, Western Maryland 0.
Brown 14, Springfield 5.
Crescent A. C. 7, Syracuse 2.
Dartmouth 9, Williams 2.
Maryland 6, Johns Hopkins 0.
N. Y. U. 5, Washington 3.
Penn State 4, West Point 3.
Rutgers 6, Pennsylvania 5.
St. Johns 10, Swarthmore 1.
Toronto 10, Montclair A. C. 4.
Yale 8, Princeton 2.

ETCHABASTER LEADS KINSELLA

LONDON (AP)—Pierre Etchabaster of France, world professional court tennis champion, won four straight sets today to open the defense of his title against Walter S. Kinsella of New York at the Prince's Club. Scores were 6—3, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2. The winner will be decided on the basis of the best seven out of 13. Four additional sets will be played Wednesday and, if necessary, five more Saturday.

BOARDMAN WINS GOLF TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—J. Griffith Boardman, Asbourne Country Club, Elkins Park, Pa., is the new Atlantic coast golf champion as the result of his victory over J. Winston Kindt, Old York Road Country Club, Jenkintown, Pa., 1 up on the nineteenth green, here May 24. Boardman also won the W. H. J. Hipple trophy.

MISS PARKER WINS TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROSLYN, N. Y.—Miss Martha M. Parker of the Westchester Hills Golf Club won the Metropolitan District women's golf championship title, at the links of the Engineers Country Club, Saturday, defeating Mrs. J. Laroque Anderson, Cherry Valley Country Club, in the final round, 5 and 4.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Bryn Mawr, 7; Penn M. C. 5.
Ohio State 9, Chicago 4.
Yale 14, Harvard 0.

ST. LOUIS NOW LEADING RACE

Sudden Spurt of Cardinals Puts Them Out in Front —Robins Next

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	22	13	.629
Brooklyn	21	13	.618
Pittsburgh	18	15	.545
Chicago	19	18	.514
New York	16	17	.485
Boston	14	18	.438
Cincinnati	13	21	.382
Philadelphia	11	19	.367

RESULTS SATURDAY

Brooklyn 5, Boston 2 (11 innings).
Philadelphia 7, New York 6.
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 1.
St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 0.
Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Brooklyn 4, New York 3 (10 innings).
St. Louis 6, Chicago 3.
Pittsburgh 6, Cincinnati 5.
Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Philadelphia-Boston (rain).

The sudden spurt of the St. Louis Cardinals has been a feature in the National League race during the last seven days. Manager Street has his boys playing championship ball at the present time and they are resting at the top of the league standing, just ahead of Brooklyn. The Cardinals won all of their games during the week, taking two from the Chicago Cubs and four from Cincinnati. They scored 42 runs and made 69 hits, including 15 doubles, two triples and one home run. The few long hits prove that the team is hitting timely and in the pinches. St. Louis has also stolen seven bases during the week, the most of any team in the league.

The Cardinals are getting good pitching. Wee Willie Sherdel stopped the Cubs on Monday, Hallahan opened the Cincinnati series with a victory, Grabowski took the Reds again the following day, Haines and Johnson won both ends of a doubleheader on Saturday, while Haid again defeated the Cubs on Sunday. Manager Street said at the beginning of the season that he had a powerful team if he could be given the pitching. Just now the Cardinals are getting the pitching and promise to give a strong battle to hold that first place position.

Robins In Second

Next to the Cardinals are the Robins, the team that made the second best showing during the week. Manager Robinson's boys played six games, of which they won five. Luque won two games, stopping the Phillies on Tuesday, and the Giants again on Sunday. Dazzy Vance held the Boston Braves in check on Wednesday. Clark did the same on Friday and Phelps followed suit the following day. The only contest lost was that to the Braves on Thursday. The Robins made 73 hits, to place second in that respect during the week, and also scored 48 runs. Their hits included 11 doubles, two triples and six home runs. The club was also tied with the Cardinals for the fewest number of errors, four. Brooklyn has a ball club that is playing great ball at the present time and a club that should not leave the first division, not this season, anyway. A great deal of credit should go to Wilbert Robinson, the manager, who somehow has his pitchers working brilliantly.

Not very far behind the Robins are the Pittsburgh Pirates in third position. Four games won in seven played is the record of Manager Ens during the last seven days. Kremer and Meinc each defeated the Cubs, with French and Spencer winning verdicts over the Reds. The Pirates made the most hits with 79, including 16 doubles, seven triples and two home runs. Their fielding was fairly good also, having made only seven errors. Pittsburgh's 13 sacrifice hits was also a top mark during the week. The Pirates have always been a contending club in the last few years and were only beaten out by the Cubs in the final weeks of the race last season. With Pie Traynor going as good as ever, Pittsburgh promises to make plenty of trouble before being counted out of the pennant race.

Chicago, now in fourth place, did not have a very impressive record. They played six games and of these they won only two. Osborn, a recruit pitcher, held the Pirates in one game, while Pat Malone did likewise in the final contest of the series. The club made 61 hits and scored 32 runs, the hits including 10 doubles, two triples and five home runs. The fielding was not so good as it should have been, 10 errors being made in all. Manager McCarthy's players are hitting quite well, but have not been given the proper pitching of late. If better support can be given from the box, the batters will lead the club to the top.

Phillies Get Started

In the second division are the Giants, Braves, Reds and Phillies in that order. Of these teams the last named seem to have made the best showing. The Phillies took three straight games from the Giants in their recent visit to New York, after losing the first game of the series. Collard held the Giants in check twice, while Collins did it once. Phillie batters made 70 hits and scored 39 runs, which included 10 doubles, one triple and seven home runs. Ten errors marred the team's fielding record.

The Braves were the only others to win more than one game, taking one from the Giants on Tuesday and another from the Robins on Thursday. Ben Cantwell won the first game and Harry Seibold the second. The Giants could win only one game in six played, while the Reds could take only one in seven played.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Amherst 73, Williams 62.
Annapolis 93, Maryland 34.
Cornell 79 1-3, Princeton 55 2-3.
Drexel 67, Villanova 59.
Hamilton 86 5-6, R. P. I. 45 1-6.
Harvard 74½, Yale 60½.
Lafayette 32½, Haverford 27½, Union 27½.
Gettysburg 20.
Middlebury 83, Norwich 27½. Vermont 24½.
N. Y. U. 71¾, West Point 54¼.
Pennsylvania 83, Dartmouth 52.
Springfield 106, St. John's 11.
St. Lawrence 80, Rochester 46.
West Virginia 73 1-3, Pittsburgh 61 2-3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

RESULTS SATURDAY

Reading 2, Jersey City 0.
Newark 10, Baltimore 2.
Montreal 6, Rochester 0.
Montreal 6, Rochester 1.
Buffalo 11, Toronto 3.
Toronto 6, Buffalo 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Baltimore 15, Jersey City 3.
Baltimore 2, Jersey City 0.
Newark 9, Reading 7.
Newark 8, Reading 6.
Rochester 8, Buffalo 2.
Tronto at Montreal (rain).

ILLINOIS WINS IN 11 INNINGS, 12 TO 7

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—The University of Illinois defeated the Ohio State University at baseball here Saturday, by a score of 12 to 7 in an 11-inning game.

Trailing, 7 to 3, at the start of the ninth inning, the Buckeyes, with two out, scored four runs on two bases on balls and three successive singles to tie.

Neither team was able to score in the tenth, but the Illini won the game in the eleventh when they made five runs through four bases on balls and three singles.

Albert M. Hazzard '32, Illinois pitcher, passed the first two Ohio State batters to start the game and he was taken out in favor of G. A. Mills '32.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Illinois	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	5	12	12	2
Ohio State	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	—	7	7	2

Batteries—Hazzard, Mills, Wiese and Nuaspickel for Illinois, Kermore, Wrigley, Klink, Condon and Fry for Ohio State. Umpires—Bechtel and Bailey. Time—3h. 20m.

PENNSYLVANIA CREW WINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—In a varsity two-mile eight-oared crew race on Lake Mandota here Saturday, University of Pennsylvania defeated University of Wisconsin by a margin of two feet. Pennsylvania's time was 10m. 35s. Some 20,000 spectators lined the shores to watch it, the first race of the season. The winners allowed Wisconsin to set the pace until near the finish and then outrowed them.

M. I. T. ELECTS TWO CAPTAINS

Massachusetts Institute of Technology has elected two captains for varsity athletic teams for 1930-31. Bror Grondal '31 of Cambridge will captain the varsity track team next year, while Bertram H. MacLeod '31 of Quincy will captain the varsity crew.

MICHIGAN HALTS BADGER BALL TEAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis. — University of Michigan defeated University of Wisconsin in a "Big Nine" baseball game here Saturday, 10 to 4.

It was the first defeat of the Conference season for the Badgers. The Wolverines dominated from the start, scoring in the first inning and holding the lead throughout. They outhit Wisconsin with 13 safe drives against M. N. Farber '31 and Arthur Sommerfield '32, while W. V. Compton '31 allowed the Cardinal only seven scattered hits.

A home run and a double by J. A. Tompkins '32 with men on bases were decisive factors in Michigan's victory, and M. R. Hudson '32 also figured in the scoring with a timely double and a single.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Michigan	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	4	10	13	1
Wisconsin	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	4	7	2

Batteries—Compton and Truskowski for Michigan; Farber, Sommerfield and Griswold for Wisconsin. Umpires—M. A. Myers and J. H. Napierstek.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Milly-Molly-Mandy Goes on an Expedition

By JOYCE L. BRISLEY

ONCE upon a time it was a Monday-bank-holiday. Milly-Molly-Mandy had been looking forward to this Monday-bank-holiday for a long time, more than a week; for she and Billy Blunt had been planning to go for a long fishing expedition on that day.

It was rather exciting.

They were to get up very early, and take their dinners with them, and their rods and lines and jam jars, and go off all on their own along by the brook, and not be back until quite late in the day.

Milly-Molly-Mandy went to bed the night before with all the things she wanted for the expedition arranged beside her bed—a new little tin mug (for drinking out of), and a bottle (for taking water to drink), and a large packet of bread-and-butter and an egg and a banana (for her dinner), and a jam jar (to carry the fish in), and a little green fishing net (to catch them with), and some string and a safety pin (which are always useful to have along), and her school satchel (to put things in). For when you are going off for the whole day you want quite a lot of things with you.

Will It Rain?

When Milly-Molly-Mandy woke up on Monday-bank-holiday morning she thought to herself, "Oh dear! it is a gray sort of day—I do hope it isn't going to rain!"

But anyhow she knew she was going to enjoy herself, and she jumped up and washed and dressed and put on her hat and the satchel strap over her shoulder. And then the sunshine came creeping over the trees outside, and Milly-Molly-Mandy saw that it had only been a gray day because she was up before the sun—and she felt a sort of little skip inside, because she was so very sure she was going to enjoy herself!

Just then there came a funny gritty sound like a handful of earth on the window pane, and when she put her head out there was Billy Blunt, eating a large piece of bread-and-butter and grinning up at her, looking very businesslike with rod and line and jam jar and bulging satchel.

Milly-Molly-Mandy called out of the window in a loud whisper, "Isn't it a lovely day! I'm just coming!"

And Billy Blunt called back in a loud whisper, "Come on! Hurry up! It's getting late."

So Milly-Molly-Mandy hurried up like anything, and picked up her things and ran creeping downstairs, past Father's and Mother's room, and Grandpa's and Grandma's room, and Uncle's and Aunty's room. And she filled her bottle at the tap in the scullery, and took up the thick slice of bread-and-butter which Mother had left between two plates ready for her breakfast, and unlocked the back door and slipped out into the fresh morning air.

And there they were, off on their Monday-bank-holiday expedition!

"Isn't it lovely!" said Milly-Molly-Mandy, with a little hop.

"Umm! Come on!" said Billy Blunt.

So they went out of the back gate and across the meadow to the brook, walking very businesslikely and enjoying their bread-and-butter very thoroughly.

"We'll go that way," said Billy Blunt, "because that's the way we don't generally go."

"And when we come to a nice place, we'll fish," said Milly-Molly-Mandy.

"But that won't be for a long way yet," said Billy Blunt. So they went on walking very businesslikely (they had eaten their bread-and-butter by this time) until they had left the nice white cottage with the thatched roof, where Milly-Molly-Mandy lived, a long way behind, and the sun was shining down quite hotly.

"It seems like a real expedition when you have the whole day to do it in, doesn't it!" said Milly-Molly-Mandy. "I wonder what the time is now!"

"Not time for dinner yet," said Billy Blunt. "But I could eat it."

"So could I," said Milly-Molly-Mandy. "Let's have a drink of water." So they each had a little tin mugful of water, and drank it very preciously to make it last, as the bottle didn't hold much.

Tadpoles

The brook was too muddy and weedy for drinking, but it was a very interesting brook. One place, where it had got rather blocked up, was just full of tadpoles—they caught ever so many with their hands and put them in the jam jars, and watched them swim around and wiggle their little black tails and open and shut their little black mouths. Then farther on were lots of stepping-stones in the stream, and Milly-Molly-Mandy and Billy Blunt had a fine time, scrambling about from one to another.

Billy Blunt slipped once, with one foot into the water, so he took off his boots and socks and tied them round his neck. And it looked so good, that Milly-Molly-Mandy took off one boot and sock and tried it, too. But the water and the stones were so-o cold that she put them on again, and just tried to be fairly careful how she went. But even so she slipped once, and caught her frock on a branch and pulled the button off, and had to fasten it together with a safety pin. (So wasn't it a good thing she had brought one with her?)

Presently they came to a big flat mossy stone beside the brook. And Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "That's where we ought to eat our dinners, isn't it? I wonder what the time is now!"

Billy Blunt looked around and considered, and then he said, "Somewhere about noon, I should say. Might think about eating soon, as we had breakfast early. Less to carry, too."

And Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "Let's spread it out all ready, anyhow! It's a lovely place here."

So they laid the food out on the flat stone, with the bottle of water and little tin mug in the middle; and it looked so good and they felt so hungry that, of course, they just had to set to and eat it all up straight away.

And it DID taste nice!

And the little black tadpoles in the glass jam jars beside them swam round and round and wiggled their little black tails and opened and shut their little black mouths; till at last Milly-Molly-Mandy said, "We've taken them away from their dinners, haven't we? Let's put them back now."

And Billy Blunt said, "Yes. We'll want the pots for real fishes soon." So they emptied the tadpoles back into the brook, where they wiggled away at once to their meals.

"Look! there's a fish!" cried Milly-Molly-Mandy, pointing. And Billy Blunt hurried and fetched his rod and line, and settled to fishing in real earnest. Milly-Molly-Mandy went a little farther downstream, and poked about with her net in the water; and soon she caught a fish, and put it in her jam jar, and ran to show it to Billy Blunt. And Billy Blunt said, "Huh!" But he said it wasn't proper fishing without a rod and line, so it didn't really count.

But Milly-Molly-Mandy liked it quite well that way, all the same.

So they fished and they fished along the banks, and sometimes they saw quite big fish, two or three inches long, and Billy Blunt got quite excited and borrowed Milly-Molly-Mandy's net; and they got quite a number of fish in their jam jars.

"Oh, don't you wish we'd brought our teas too?—so we could stay here a long, long time," said Milly-Molly-Mandy.

"Umm," said Billy Blunt. "We ought to have done. Expect we'll have to be getting back soon."

So at last as they got hungry, and thirsty too (having finished all the bottle of water), they began to pack up their things, and Billy Blunt put on his socks and boots. And they tramped all the way back, scrambling up and down the banks, and jumping the stepping stones.

When they got near home Milly-Molly-Mandy said doubtfully, "What about our fishes?"

And Billy Blunt said, "We don't really want them now, do we? We only wanted a fishing expedition." So they counted how many there were (there were 15), and then emptied them back into the brook, where they darted off at once to their meals.

And There They Were, Off on Their Monday-Bank-Holiday Expedition!

And Milly-Molly-Mandy and Billy Blunt went on up through the meadow to the nice white cottage with the thatched roof, feeling very hungry and hoping they weren't too badly late for tea.

And when they got in, Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunty were all sitting at table, just finishing—what do you think?—why, their midday dinner!

Milly-Molly-Mandy and Billy Blunt couldn't think how it had happened. But when you get up so very early to go on fishing expeditions, and get so very hungry,—well, it IS rather difficult to reckon the time properly!

Nan's Garden Helpers

THE reason Nan skipped all the way home from school was because she was so happy. And the reason she was so happy was because she had just been made a member of the Junior Garden Club. Nan loved flowers almost better than anything, but for a time she was afraid the other girls in the club would think she was too young to belong, so their invitation to join had come as a happy surprise. Now she was a really truly member and was to grow a garden all her own and compete in the flower contest later on. And when the flowers blossomed she could add her share to the nosegays the Junior Garden Club planned to give to the white-haired, grandmothery ladies in the Home. The more Nan thought about her garden, the more eager she was to start it.

Fortunately the next day was Saturday, so she didn't have to wait long. One of the rules of the Junior Garden Club was that each member must take the entire care of her garden. Spading was the only thing which someone else might do. Nan's grandfather loved to work out of doors and he readily agreed to spade up the plot of ground that Father had said she might have for her very own. Nan watched with interest as Grandfather jabbed the spade down into the ground and turned over a great lump of black soil. Then she gave a gasp of dismay.

Earthworms

"Oh, Grandfather, this earth will never do for my garden. Just look at it. Why, it's full of worms and they will eat my plants all up."

Grandfather looked down at the overturned soil and his eyes twinkled. "I wouldn't let any of those little fellows hear me say such an ignorant thing as that," he commented. "It isn't true and it might hurt their feelings, when they are doing their best to help you with your new garden."

"Help me," expostulated Nan. "Why, how, Grandfather? I thought worms nibbled the leaves from plants and even bit them clear off, sometimes."

"There are worms AND worms," Grandfather told her. "And they differ just as much as other kinds of creatures. These little fellows are earthworms and they are the best garden helpers you could wish for. They have been busy preparing this earth for your flowers since before you even began to think about a garden."

"But how?" persisted Nan. "They don't seem to be able to do anything but wriggle."

"That's one of the ways in which they help," asserted her grandfather as he turned up another spadeful of the rich loam. "They 'wriggle,' as you call it, all through the soil, making tiny tunnels that let the air and moisture penetrate earth which might otherwise be so dry and caked that they couldn't get below the surface. Then these little channels dug by the earthworm make it easier for plants to send their roots down into the earth."

Grandfather Explains

"But how can an earthworm push its way through the dry crust if the roots can't?" questioned Nan, looking at one of the soft-bodied little creatures in perplexity. "They look too squizzy to push."

"If you notice one of them closely you will see that it has a pointed head," answered Grandfather. "When an earthworm finds a crack or crevice in the earth it wedges its pointed head in. Then it draws its body forward and this movement shoves the earth aside. It continues forcing its head a little farther along and displacing the dirt with its body until eventually it has made a real little tunnel. With millions of these little toilers industriously at work, millions of little channels are made and the earth is cultivated in the best possible fashion. But that is just one of the ways in which they help you with your garden."

"They look so helpless I never would have dreamed they could do that much," exclaimed Nan. "What else do they do?"

"They fertilize the soil by carrying bits of vegetable matter from the surface down to the lower layers of earth, which enriches it and makes it much better plant food. Then they keep bringing the lower soil up to the surface and that improves the top soil. If the earth is so dry and hard that they can't force their way through it, they eat tunnels through it. They work constantly and quietly at their task of enriching the soil and are of great benefit to mankind because they help to make the earth more productive. A good many people think they are useless and never give them credit for their help, but they go right on with their work, nevertheless. Other people understand their value and choose soil for planting where the earthworms are numerous."

"Oh, I'm so glad you told me about them, Grandfather. If you hadn't, I would have wanted to plant my garden where there weren't any earthworms—and then I couldn't have had their help. And if my flowers do well, I'm going to give my little garden helpers a lot of credit for their good work, now that I know how much they deserve it."

How to Make a Doll's Pergola

ELEANOR'S favorite doll was a small one, only six inches tall. Now Eleanor loved to play outdoors. So she decided to make a pergola so that her doll could play outdoors, too.

Eleanor had a lot of empty spools she had been saving, and now she saw that these would make fine pillars for the pergola. She commenced piling them one on top of each other, until they were taller than her doll.

But the spools would not stay piled, Eleanor discovered. So she got some glue and glued each spool to the next one. In all she made 12 pillars so that she could have six pillars on each side of the pergola.

Next she planned the roof—for every real pergola has cross beams for roses or vines to climb on. But this was the easiest part of making the pergola. While the glue was drying between the spools, Eleanor hunted for cardboard. She found a red and green cardboard box. As the red box was the smallest, she decided to use this for the shortest cross beams to roof the pergola.

With a pencil and ruler she marked strips of red cardboard that were 10 inches long and ⅝ of an inch wide. With a good pair of shears, she cut six strips to connect the spool pillars horizontally. As nearly all pergolas have the beams extending out on each side, Eleanor glued each of her six cross beams to spool pillars placed eight inches apart. This made the beams extend one inch beyond the pillars on each side.

Now Eleanor began cutting ⅝-inch wide strips of green cardboard to make the pergola roof a plaid. She placed the six side pillars, already connected crosswise in pairs with beams, a good two inches apart. Then she cut the strips of green cardboard long enough to stretch two inches beyond the front and back of the pergola.

She glued these four long roof beams on top of the cross beams. And the red and green made a pretty plaid that Eleanor said made you think of flowers growing. But she said she was going to make some tiny tissue paper rosettes and stick them in the trellised roof, so that her doll's pergola would look like a real one outdoors.

The Little Green House

By DORA FORBES WELCH

CHATTER SQUIRREL stuffed pecan nuts in the little pockets in each side of his cheeks. Every now and then he glanced up at the green pod of the yucca plant, sometimes called Spanish Dagger, which grew near the pecan tree in the park.

Mr. Wind told Chatter Squirrel that the family who lived in the little green house were getting ready to move. And this very morning when Chatter Squirrel came down to gather pecans he noticed that a perfectly round, little window had been cut in the little green house. Once he thought he saw a little black head at the window but he wasn't sure and if the family were going to move he wanted to see what they looked like.

Chatter Squirrel had been curious for a long time—in fact, ever since he met the beautiful lady moth, Mrs. Pronuba. Although the yucca plant had run up spikes bearing clusters of lovely, creamy white flowers ever since spring, it was at the late summer cluster of flowers that Chatter Squirrel saw Mrs. Pronuba.

She came at twilight, one evening, just as the waters of the lake mirrored the red and gold of the setting sun. Her wings were as white as the blossom on which she alighted. She paused a moment as if waiting for some one to say: "Come in." When she entered, she stayed quite a while, at least it seemed a long time to Chatter Squirrel when he wanted to run home and race with his brother Frisky Squirrel.

After he had waited a little while Chatter Squirrel decided that the lovely, white lady moth would remain in the flower all night, but just as he started to go home, he saw her fly out clasping a locket of golden pollen at her throat. This she took to another blossom and after remaining in the blossom for some time she came away without the locket. Then she flew away and Chatter Squirrel never saw her again.

Mr. Wind said that it was all a great secret and that no one had ever found out all that Mrs. Pronuba did at her nightly visits with the white blossoms and that no one had ever found out just how her babies grew because they were shut up tight in a room in the little green house.

Chatter Squirrel even remembered the man, carrying a lantern, who came out that night and watched Mrs. Pronuba. A lady was with the man, and Chatter Squirrel couldn't help hearing everything they said. The man told the lady that he saw Mrs. Pronuba open her little jaws and scrape off the grains of yellow pollen which she mixed into the little ball; this, she took as a gift to another waiting blossom. That was what Chatter Squirrel thought was a golden locket.

"I'd just like to know what is in that little green house. I do wish they'd come on out," said Chatter Squirrel as he glanced up at the little round window.

Right then Mr. Wind dashed up and ruffled the hairs in Chatter Squirrel's tail until it looked bushier than ever.

"I say, Mr. Wind, whatever became of that pretty white moth that laid eggs in the little green house?"

"Well, you see, Chatter Squirrel," replied Mr. Wind, "the little, white, lady moth had finished her work when she laid those eggs. She couldn't eat. She never ate a mouthful of food in her life because she didn't have a mouth or tongue shaped so she could eat. The only thing for which the Pronuba moth seems to have been created is to fertilize the yucca blossom. After her work was done, she just flew away to a sheltered place, went to sleep and never woke up.

YUCCA PLANTS

Now you're going to see her children pretty soon."

"Children!" exclaimed Chatter Squirrel. "I thought you said that she laid eggs."

"She did lay eggs, but you know that eggs hatch out into different kinds of creatures. Some eggs hatch into chickens; some hatch into birds and some hatch into worms. Ha! Ha!" laughed Mr. Wind. "Don't tell them that I called them worms, they might be angry. They want to be called caterpillars."

"Sh—! I certainly saw a little black head at the window," exclaimed Chatter Squirrel.

"Now look!" exclaimed Mr. Wind.

Out of the round window in the little green house fluttered a tiny silken rope; then out crawled a beautiful rose-colored caterpillar about half an inch long. As it began to crawl down the rope, another window was cut in the little green house; another rope fluttered and another little black head looked about and started down its rope. Then another window was cut and that caterpillar started down its rope.

"One, two, three," counted Chatter Squirrel. "You beautiful little children of Pronuba, please stay and play with me."

The little caterpillars answered never a word. They kept on crawling down, down the little silken ropes until they touched the ground. There they burrowed their little black heads and went deeper and deeper into the ground until they were out of sight.

"Wiggle my whiskers, but they're gone!" exclaimed Chatter Squirrel.

"Yes, they're gone. You'll never see them again. Their brief little moment in the sunshine is just from the little green house to the earth. Next time you see them they will be little white moths. Their little lives are very private and no one knows just what they do when they get down in the earth. It is supposed that they spin a cocoon and sleep in it until the yucca plant sends up her first spike of blossoms."

"Wiggle my whiskers, but it sounds like a fairy story to me," said Chatter Squirrel.

"It's the simple truth," said Mr. Wind, "You watch next spring and you'll find out. You'll see them come out little white moths. Their wings will be damp and they will cling to a branch or weed until the sun dries them. Sometimes I fan their wings ever so gently until they are dry," said Mr. Wind playfully twisting Chatter Squirrel's tail.

"What will become of the little green house now?" inquired Chatter Squirrel.

"Well, after a while the little green house will dry up and turn brown. The seeds will turn black. It will then split open and the seeds will fall out. The little caterpillars ate all the seeds they wanted while they were growing and the seeds were soft and white and even when they were green. You see, it was the pollen that Mrs. Pronuba left that fertilized the seeds. It seems as if she knew that by the time the eggs were ready to hatch, the seeds must be developed into tender food for her children to eat. The long narrow rooms of the little green house are full of seeds packed firmly together. There is plenty for the little larvæ and then there will be plenty left for the birds and enough to fall on the ground to make new yucca plants."

"Mr. Wind, I wish I might have that little green house. I've watched it so long. There have been hundreds of seed pods this summer and the birds will not miss just this one."

"Well, why don't you get it?" answered Mr. Wind.

"You know why, Mr. Wind. You know that every yucca leaf has a cruel spine. They stick right into a fellow. They hurt."

"Well, you see, Chatter Squirrel, the plant doesn't mean to hurt you. The spines are there to protect the plant so that animals cannot trample it down. The yucca is a great friend to people who live in arid places. In some places scarcely anything else grows and people eat its blossoms; they eat the pods and even the stems. The stocky trunks are used for fuel and cattle like the stalks. And if it were not for Mrs. Pronuba there would be no yucca plants."

"The yucca blossoms are beautiful but I do want that little green house," pleaded Chatter Squirrel.

"I'll tell you what I'll do, Chatter Squirrel. The yucca spines can't prick me. I'll get up there and shake the little green house down for you. You're a pretty good little squirrel and I like you."

The Mail Bag

Idaho Falls, Idaho

Dear Editor:

So many other animals and birds have written to the Mail Baggers that I would like to do so, too.

I am a black cat. My first home was in a basket in the basement of our house. After I was older, my mistress had to give some of my brothers and sisters away and I was frightened because I did not want to be given away, too. But after a few days I found out I was to stay.

My mistress says I am a very playful cat because I seem to think everything I see is to play with. One day my mistress made some flowers and gave me one. I like to play with that even better than with marbles and I usually carry it with me everywhere I go in the house. It is made out of green and yellow yarn and is very fuzzy. I like it because it is so easy to tear up.

I love music and often walk up and down on the piano keys when the radio is not going. As I do not do any harm to the piano, my mistress lets me play it any time I choose. When she plays the piano I like to sit in her lap so I can hear the music better.

When she reads the Monitor to her brother I like to listen to the stories, especially the stories written by other cats to the Mail Baggers.

My mother is just as black as I am and we are very particular about getting our feet wet and we like to sleep before a big sunny window on the south side of our house.

My mistress is Faith S. and she would like to hear from any of my cat friends or their mistresses. She is writing this for me as she is 9 years old. I am only 9 months old, so she can write better than I can.

Meowingly yours,
Tommy Baby Whiskers

Kennett Sq., Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, although we have taken The Christian Science Monitor a long time.

I live in Chester County, on a farm about five miles from our post office. This is chiefly an agricultural section. It is a dairy and mushroom growing center also. We grow apples and peaches to sell. We have about a thousand trees.

I am fond of pets. We have a pony, dog, about five cats, a turtle, goldfish, besides a few chickens and ducks and a cow. We go to school every day on a bus, which goes past our house. The school is about three miles away. I would like to hear from girls in any part of the world. I am 13 years old.

Margaret T.

Escondido, California

Dear Editor:

I am 10 years old and I should like very much to correspond with someone in Italy that lives in Naples. I don't mind what age they are. My father and mother read "The Last Days of Pompeii" to me. We have a little fox terrier dog named Rex. We live six miles from town.

William H.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I am 7 years old. I have a dog and he is 3 years old. I call his Snubs for the Snubs in the Monitor, for he is so cute and very much like Snubs in the Monitor. He is so sweet and kind, and the nicest dog on the street and in the world. We also have five puppies; they are all snow white, just like him. That will be all about my dog.

I should like any girl in England or America to write me a letter. I have been to the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 2½, and I do like it very much.

Gloria D.

The following would like to receive letters:

Harriet M. (8), Tyler, Tex.

Eugenia B. (8), Shreveport, La. (Please send in your last name, Eugenia).

Cynthia P. (9), Milton, Ia.

Phyllis M. (10), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from Africa, India and England.

Betty G. (10), Los Angeles, Calif. Belongs to Girl Scouts.

Winifred M. (11), South Shields, Eng.

Light

Ripple, ripple, ripple,
Like a silent waterfall,
Like fire of silver
Plays the sun on the wall;
On the wall and the table,
On my books and me
It shines through the dancing
Green pepper tree.

Over my hands
It gently flows,
Or dances swiftly
As a light wind blows:
It seems to me
As I watch it quiver
That now it is fire
And now it is a river!
Everything I leave
When it's time to see
The light of the sun
Through the green pepper-tree.

AILEEN BEAUFORT.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "Around the Compass" puzzle published May 12:

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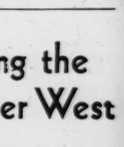

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THE HOME FORUM

My Ideal Literary Man

OCCASIONALLY, a rare individual flits through my experience, or dwells for a few precious hours with me, and I sense an unction, or fragrance, or mellowed quietude of thought, that approximates fairly well to what the phrase "a literary man" means to me. Somehow, I have never been able to use that term except in describing to myself one always sought and seldom found, who combines the art of expressing himself in letters with clarity of spiritual insight, depth of moral tone, a human touch, and a few other cognate qualities, including that rarest of all—genuine appreciation of the endlessly varied and interlacing texture of thought in its wholeness.

To write well is well. But to me, the term literary has a higher significance. To no one do I entrust more of my mental treasures for safe keeping than to my authors. They may amuse, instruct, counsel, inform or direct my thoughts. Cleverness in holding my attention may mark a writer as facile, a very master of words and sentence forms, of emotions and shades of meaning. When after following along this verbal highway, I begin to sense a downward trend out of the realm where proven wisdom and clear vision are primal, and literary form secondary, the art loses its hold upon my attention, and to me, the writing is not literature.

To be sure, every work of genuine literary expressiveness is literature, as defined in the dictionary. But just within my own thoughts I like to think of literature, and of a literary man, as somehow imbued with a universal outlook that takes in the good of all. I want to trust my authors implicitly, whether they are historians, novelists, poets or essayists. Like Ruskin, I want to let myself yield completely to the thought of a writer, reserving disagreement or qualification until I have thoroughly understood his meaning. But since thoughts cannot always be excluded or dismissed easily, I find myself inclined to favor authors whom I can trust not to becloud my vision.

Since nearly all we learn comes to us from the printed page, I would that every writer reflected some gleam of that literary ideal I have always before my thought. Biographies, newspapers, magazines—what a responsibility rests with their authors! Dickens, Miss Martineau, Anthony Trollope, and a host of other English commentators upon conditions in the United States during the nineteenth century, virtually become my eyes in that period, when I read their volumes. Present-day recorders of social textures bear a similar relation to future readers, as well as a definite responsibility to be faithful portrayers of contemporary society for those who cannot in their own experience compass the vast panorama. Every newspaper story is written history in the making, just as it is said that the politics of today is the history of tomorrow.

In print and in person, rare individuals have lightened my mental horizon and measurably realized my ideal of a literary man. These individuals are not always professional or even occasional writers. Sometimes they have been lecturers on literary subjects, whose own writing may or may not be literature. Again, they may never have struck off a line, but pure literature, according to my own peculiar standards, falls from their lips or speaks in their eyes. The world's dramatists and novelists have caught and recorded only faint reflections of the constantly unfolding drama of actual thought and experience, just as Mozart could never breathe into his most moving orchestration the full sublimity of harmonies heard by his inner ear. It is not surprising, then, that true literature is found as often on the street corner of a crowded city, by a seeing eye, as between the covers of a choice volume. True, it is not written down, but it is the original of all novels and dramas, revealing the heart of humanity. It is the "very thing itself," into which a Dickens or a Socrates, a Gibbon or a Shakespeare, peers and records what his vision is able to comprehend, according to his own manner as a novelist, philosopher, historian or dramatist. To me, literature is the thing itself, rather than merely its written expression, just as a literary man is one who most nearly aproximates experiencing what he writes. Swift may never have seen a Lilliput, nor Defoe that strange footprint in the sand, but they surely saw them mentally, and literature is more of thought than things anyway. Written literature, to me, is an approximation to a perfect expression of thought and experience, and a writer is more or less literary as he more nearly attains or falls short of being a perfect mirror, yet withal a living one.

Literature is a thing of thought, so that one who makes a photographic reproduction of human actions cannot for that reason come into the seat of my ideal literary man. One of the delights of literature, and one of the most reliable marks of a literary man is the ability to dwell apart in a realm of thought peopled by rare characters never seen on sea or land, but genuinely among one's friends. In this realm, entities are wholly mental, yet more distinct and substantial than rock-ribbed mountain ridges. We talk with our friends of literature, hear them, feel their presence, understand and love them, all with the inner voice, the inner ear, the inner affection. He who introduces to me, in the pages of his book, or through his conversation, such delightful companions, warms my heart with the surety that my literary man is more than a hope. He is an ideal realized in part by many authors, and almost completely by a choice few. I do not ask others to agree with me. It is only another side of my innate taste in literature. Great lines and volumes, acknowledged by all critics competent to judge, often fail to reach me, yet I am not trying to stand aloof. I am simply searching deeply for my ideal literary man.

As for myself, I may as well confess that I have striven to realize my own ideal of a man truly literary. I even have a few "poems" dating from early endeavors to measure up to this standard. Years of study in many fields of literature have shown me what has been done. The more earnestly I pursue this ideal, the more it expands to my view, until all I write sounds to my inner ear as but the echo of some grand verbal harmony, ever an inspiration, but elusive to my grasp when I try to let it sing in my own lines. Much aid has come from companionship with Milton, the English Bible, and the rolling cadences of mellow Greek. Just as a runner lengthens his pace and lifts his head to match strides with his captain as the long miles of a cross-country race call upon him to summon all his powers, so an hour with Milton sends me back to my typewriter, inspired to unfold my thoughts in more abundant diction.

For all the inspiration Milton affords me in realizing more fully a rich literary expression, I am grateful, but even the great Puritan scribe falls far short of that ideal writer whose unseen presence keeps me alert to catch traces of his work. Here and there he gleams quietly through lines of unhurried enthusiasm. Again, with crystal clear vision, he illumines unchanging verities. Behind his words there is the ringing timber of mellowed experience. He writes whereof he knows. Words in his lines are overlapping windows, unfolding new vistas with every advancing cadence. Firm or playful is his pace along familiar fields of thought, in which he sees and records the interfused solemnity and joy of the drama revealed to his acute vision. His counsel is never pedantic, nor his comedy apart from the deepest truths. To laugh when mirth is in order is to him equally essential with the most sincere declaration of honest conviction. His outlook takes in the wholeness of things, and mirrors a sublime character. He is my ideal literary man.

R. H. S.

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Quiet

How vainly men themselves amaze
To win the palm, the oak, the bays,
And their incessant labours see
Crown'd from some single herb or tree,
Whose short and barrow-verged shade
Does prudently their toils upbraid;
While all the flowers and trees do close
To weave the garlands of repose!

Fair Quiet have I found thee here,
And Innocence thy sister dear?
Mistaken long, I sought you then
In busy companies of men;
Your sacred plants, if here below,
Only among the plants will grow;
Society is all but rude
To this delicious solitude.

—MARVELL, *Poems.*

A Door for Fairies

As she was poking about she found, to her great surprise, some fairy markings on the green, dewy leaf of a cabbage. They were the picture of a shoe, two little scratches, and a little door in a wall. Miss Sally could not imagine what they meant. She decided to ask the woodcutter what he thought of them. So she waited till he came by that afternoon.

"You have lost her, then?" he said as he saw her face. "I was afraid the little pretty would not stay. We could not go to the picnic, for one of my children was lost in the woods and we all had to hunt for her. All the others cried and cried, that they had to miss seeing the fairy! I was going to bring them up today—but now it is too late."

"She has gone," Miss Sally told him. "They came and took her from me, in the storm. But look at this: it must be some word about her."

"A shoe, two little scratches, and a little door in a wall," puzzled the woodcutter. "All written on a cabbage leaf. I don't know what to make of it, ma'am, but I have plenty of children, and I will ask them. They are good at fairy things." And he ran home with it.

That evening he came running up the hill very fast and hurriedly, and stopped at the gate. "My children have made it out!" he puffed. "'Tis Greta, the oldest one, who has done it; and it seems very clever to my wife and me." He spread out the cabbage leaf, quite wilted now, upon the top of the fence.

"A shoe," he told her, "that means a place for them to leave the fairy in, when they bring her back. Two scratches, that means at two o'clock in the morning is the time to set the shoe out, Miss Sally. . . . A little door in the wall; that means, ma'am, that you are to make a little door for them somewhere, a little place of their own, where they would be always welcome to come in."

"But I don't like that part of it at all!" spluttered Miss Sally, who had liked the rest of it very much. "I don't want the whole tribe of them capering over my house, turning things upside down, swarming into corners! I have always locked the doors very carefully and tight, just on purpose to keep the fairies out!" . . . Miss Sally thought. Then she said: "Bring your tools right now, and make me a little door in the wall." . . .

Nothing there? . . . Then she got down on her knees and peered into the toe. A cry of delight fell from her lips, for there lay Mary Jane Fairy, asleep and smiling. She put in her hand and touched the little creature, and at this the fairy wakened, and was taken up like a wee live doll or a baby bird, to be stroked and cooed over. "She is glad to be back," thought Miss Sally. "Aren't you glad to be back?" and great was her joy to see the tiny sprite nod in understanding. . . . They made wonderful company for each other, these two; and Mary Jane Fairy went out of the door freely in the daytime, to play in the garden and talk to Booby in his stall; for the donkey got used to her, and really liked having her about. But she always, always, came back into the cottage again at night; and the woodcutter often said, as he watched Miss Sally weed her untroubled vegetables in the happy sunshine:

"A home that has a little door for the fairies in it is a pretty good kind of a home, isn't it, Miss Sally?"—MIRIAM CLARK POTTER, in "Sally Gabble and the Fairies."

A Norwegian Gorge

The village at the junction of the fjord and the valley may be said to be the port of Naerödal, for in the summer great numbers of tourists land here and drive through the Naerödal or arrive by the overland journey from Bergen and rejoin their steamers. It is difficult to picture a wilder spot than that occupied by this village. On one side stretch the dim recesses of the Naerödal, on the other the apparently land-locked waters of the Nereim Fjord; the village is enclosed by such an amphitheater of gigantic mountains that for four months in winter its inhabitants do not see the sun. High up, on the left, facing the village, is seen the Kilefoss, a waterfall of one thousand feet, with, in one part, a single drop of five hundred feet, one of the highest perpendicular falls in Norway. In spring this fall is very fine, but later is often blown by the wind and spread against the rocks, like a bride's veil—hence it is often called the Brude-Slör.

The majestic scenery of the Nereim Fjord is well sustained and in parts surpassed by the Naerödal, which is, in fact, strictly a continuation of the same valley. This is, probably, the best-known and most travelled valley in the country. In the journey of seven miles from Gudvangen to Stalheim are many evidences of the mighty forces of nature: huge boulders of rock are strewn everywhere; these falls occur at the break up of winter, and occasionally the road is obliterated. In some places, and particularly at the hamlet of Jordal near Gudvangen, houses are built under the shelter of great rocks as a protection against the danger of these periodic rock-falls. The road traverses the center of the valley, and often follows the course of the picturesque stream of clear green water which, falling in rapids, hurries joyously toward the fjord. The scenery is sublime. On the left, the steep mountains spring straight from the valley, throw skywards their streaked weather-worn and nearly upright escarpments. As a wall between heaven and earth the illusion is almost complete. On the right stands that remarkable pile, the Jordalsnut, resembling a sugar-loaf or some gigantic thimble. It is composed of glistening feldspar, and, being devoid of vegetation, its naked sides are particularly striking in sunlight, but it is at all times a distinctive feature in the landscape. . . . The further the recesses of this great gorge are penetrated, the finer becomes the scene. At the end of the valley, all further progress seems barred by a steep hill—the Stalheimskiev. But the hill is cleverly negotiated by a masterly road which, unseen from a distance, ascends, ribbon-like, in sixteen steep curves to the summit, on which stands the famous hotel of Stalheim.—From "The Fjords and Folk of Norway," by SAMUEL J. BECKETT.

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The Woman of Auvergne. After a Water Color by Miss Moffat and Mlle. de Gardillanne

Old Names of the Marches

How beautiful are country names!
Like the voices of evening bells, coming from the valley up to the hills, they chant melodiously. Some names whisper, like dry grasses in summer; some names are like laughter; others are like the sound of pine trees in the wind. Evenlode and Ludford, Wenlock and Clun. Can't you see in Evenlode the quiet river, in Ludford the gray stones of ages? In Wenlock and Clun there seems a deep peace, the dignity of an ancient race. Listen again to these: Longmynd and Caradoc, old, old names of the Marches, almost as old as the hills to which they have been given. Caradoc! A stirring name, made from the caves where hid the British King, Caractacus. In the name Caradoc is the sound of a shout. Is it the memory of the Roman soldiers, tramping across the portway and so down the valley into Watling Street? Is it the British, cheering on their king? Watling Street was here before they were, a slender road, tiny in its beginnings, running along the valley between Caradoc and Longmynd. Longmynd is seventeen hundred feet above the sea, with Stretton lying close under its shadow; Longmynd, the beautiful, the hill of one's delight. Say the word over and over, Longmynd full of glamour, Longmynd rhyming to wind. To say it is to stand once more, in memory, on its summit, where the low clouds race and beckon. It is to feel again the far-away cool fragrance of the distant rain. It is to be bathed in the cold clean freshness of its air, to be washed through with the waves of the wind. How sweet to be here, in this place empty of everything but the earth-free breezes! No creature is near but the sheep nibbling the soft grass, no sound but the melody of the continuously soughing wind. The sea is far away, yet its depths sound in the wind's song. Longmynd, Longmynd, sings the wind, Longmynd, name of music.

La ley verdadera no es tiránica

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

DEMASIADA de la gente que habita la gran Unión Federal de Norte América piensa de la ley de una manera errónea. Muchos consideran las leyes civiles como tiránicas, especialmente cuando tocan a sus placeres personales y la gratificación de sus deseos, que tal vez sean dañinos para ellos mismos y los demás. Pero un número creciente de personas reconocen el gran hecho que la ley es un amigo, una protección y una ayuda para la humanidad.

Bien pueden decir aquellos que lo han probado y los que han estudiado la historia mundial, que la ley divina siempre ha obrado para bendecir a la humanidad. Siempre protege y, cuando es obedecida, hace la existencia más feliz. Buenas leyes humanas, por lo tanto, ayudan a los ciudadanos que se someten a ellas a conservar prosperidad, éxito y paz. Esto bien puede decirse de la Constitución de los Estados Unidos de América, que por casi ciento cincuenta años ha representada rectitud cívica, como se expresa por ciudadanos que por mucho tiempo han disfrutado las bendiciones de la libertad y que hoy día gozan de una gran medida de prosperidad y felicidad. Salomón escribió: "La justicia engrandece la nación: mas el pecado es afrenta de las naciones" (según la versión castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera).

El propósito de esta gran Constitución Federal y sus Suplementos es de proteger la gente de todo lo que sea arbitrario, injusto y tiránico. Un examen de estas leyes y un reconocimiento de los motivos en los cuales se funda su construcción y adopción revelará una previsión maravillosa, con beneficencia, justicia y buena voluntad claramente expresadas en su esencia y sus objetivos. Este gran documento de derechos y obligaciones civiles existe hoy día como una garantía de privilegios individuales y de buenas relaciones entre los estados de la Unión para su defensa común; y guía la nación en todas sus relaciones con otros poderes.

La Constitución Federal, por lo tanto, ha sido por mucho tiempo un medio de unidad y cooperación amistosa en el interior y de relaciones amistosas con el extranjero; por esto merece el respeto de todo el mundo. Por muchos años esta Constitución ha existido en la vida nacional de los Estados Unidos como un medio para el ejercicio de autoridad gubernamental en asuntos de justicia, un mantenedor de orden, un factor de tranquilidad. En breve, ha sido en gran medida una garantía de justicia y una protección contra injusticia.

Haciendo provisión para la defensa común contra intrusión por poderes temporales ajenos, la Constitución Federal es también encargada de la defensa de su pueblo contra cualquier enemigo del bienestar de la nación o de sus estados. El mal del alcoholismo ha resultado ser un enemigo de la prosperidad, felicidad y estabilidad nacional, peor, tal vez, que cualquier poder temporal lo podía haber sido. Por eso hay en vigor hoy día una prohibición de obrar iniquidad mediante este mal, por un Suplemento de la Constitución. La Ciencia Cristiana, que está enteramente de la parte del bien y opuesta inalterablemente a todo mal, soporta, según los ideales de su Guía, Mary Baker Eddy, la Constitución y su Suplemento diez y ocho.

En el libro, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany", Mrs. Eddy escribe (pág. 220): "Creo en obedecer las leyes del país. Practico y enseño esta obediencia, puesto que justicia es la significación moral de la ley". Por lo tanto, los adherentes de esta Ciencia del Cristianismo en los Estados Unidos soportan esta Constitución Federal y sus Suplementos, seguros de la equidad y del objeto beneficioso de su ley nacional y de su propósito expreso de abolir el tráfico con bebidas alcohólicas. Porque se ve claramente que tal comercio es un mal, sin mitigación ninguna. Los Científicos Cristianos reconocen claramente que el propósito de abolir este mal es absolutamente bueno y que la cuestión de tiranía no entra en este gran movimiento para la reforma y protección de la estabilidad nacional e individual. Una prohibición soportada por la ley es, pues, un elemento fuerte para salvar la nación de corrupción y decadencia.

El alcoholismo es reconocido fácilmente por sus efectos devastadores como un mal, como un error que esclaviza y deprava a la humanidad. Es un tirano que ha infligido muchos sufrimientos y penas sobre mujeres y niños. Cualquier ley civil, pues, que impida una tendencia hacia abajo es sana, beneficiosa y bondadosa.

En la lucha cristiana por la liberación de la humanidad de los efectos del alcoholismo—tan degenerante para hombres y mujeres, y debilitante para la vitalidad de una nación—una sana ley prohibitiva no es nunca tiránica, sino una bendición para la humanidad. Una ley tal es una protección fuerte para la virtud, una ayuda a la prosperidad, una influencia vital hacia felicidad y paz.

La prohibición ha venido respondiendo a un deseo de la nación por libramiento de la tiranía de un mal devastador. Es un medio poderoso para una guerra victoriosa por los derechos humanos y libertad verdadera; y la Ciencia Cristiana está de la parte positiva en esta lucha.

Este movimiento reformatorio puede encontrar mucho aliento en las palabras de Mrs. Eddy en "Miscellaneous Writings" (pág. 80): "La *vox populi*, por la providencia de Dios, promueve e impele toda reforma verdadera, y, en tiempo oportuno, enderezará tuertos y rectificará injusticia. La tiranía prospera mal bajo nuestro gobierno. Dios gobierna, y 'del revés, del revés . . . tornará,' hasta que el derecho se encuentre supremo".

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

True Law not Tyrannical

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONLY too many of the people who live in the great Federal union of America think of law in a wrong sense. By many, civil laws are often regarded as tyrannical, especially when they interfere with personal pleasures and the gratification of appetites which are harmful to themselves and others. But an increasing number are recognizing the great fact that law is a friend—a protection and a helper to mankind.

It can be said by those who have proved it and are well read in world history, that divine law has always operated to bless mankind. It always protects them and, when obeyed, happifies existence. Good human law therefore aids the citizens who are subject to it, to maintain prosperity, success, peace. This can well be said of the Constitution of the United States of America, which for nearly one hundred and fifty years has represented civic righteousness as expressed by citizens who have long enjoyed the blessings of liberty, and are today enjoying a great measure of prosperity and felicity. Solomon wrote, "Righteousness exalteth a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people."

The purpose of this great Federal Constitution and its Amendments is to protect the people from all that is arbitrary, unjust, and tyrannical. Examination of these laws and a recognition of the motives underlying their framing and adoption, will disclose a wonderful foresight, with beneficence, justice, good will, clearly expressed in their substance and objects. The great document of civil rights and obligations stands today as a guaranty of individual privilege, of right relationship among the states of the Union in common defense; and it guides the nation in all its relations with other powers.

The Federal Constitution has, therefore, long been the means of unity and friendly co-operation at home, and of friendly relations abroad; therefore, it is a basis for world-wide respect. For many years this Constitution has stood in the national life as a means for the exercise of governmental authority in matters of justice, the maintenance of order, a means for tranquillity. In short, it has been in large measure a guaranty of right, and a protection against wrong.

Providing for the common defense against encroachment by foreign temporal powers, the Federal Constitution is also committed to a defense of the people against any enemy of the welfare of the nation or its states. The intoxicating liquor evil has proved to be a worse enemy to prosperity, happiness, and national stability than possibly any temporal power could have been. Hence, today, we have in force the prohibition of working iniquity by this evil, through an Amendment to the Constitution. Christian Science, which is entirely on the side of good and unalterably opposed to all evil, stands, under the ideals of its Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, for the Constitution and for the Eighteenth Amendment.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 220): "I believe in obeying the laws of the land. I practise and teach this obedience, since justice is the moral signification of law." Therefore, the followers of this Science of Christianity in the United States uphold this Federal Constitution and its Amendments, assured of the equity and beneficent object of their national law, and of its expressed purpose to abolish traffic in intoxicating liquors. For it is clearly seen that such traffic is an unmitigated evil. It is clearly recognized by Christian Scientists that the purpose to abolish this evil is entirely good, and that tyranny does not enter into this great movement for reform and protection of national and individual stability. A law-sustained prohibition, therefore, is a strong element to save the nation from corruption and decay.

The liquor habit is easily judged by its devastating effects to be an evil, an error, which enslaves and is depraving in its effects on humanity. It is a tyrant which has produced many grievous hardships on women and children. So, any civil law which will arrest a downward trend is wholesome, friendly, beneficent, kindly.

In the Christian warfare for human freedom from the effects of intoxicating liquors,—debasing to manhood and womanhood, and weakening to the vitality of a nation,—a sound prohibitory law is never tyrannical, but a boon to mankind. Such a law is a strong arm to virtue, an aid to prosperity, a vital influence for happiness and peace.

Prohibition has come in response to the cry of the people for release from the tyranny of a devastating evil. It is a powerful means for successful warfare on the side of human rights and true liberty; and Christian Science stands on the positive side in this warfare.

This reform movement can find much encouragement in Mrs. Eddy's words in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 80): "The *vox populi*, through the providence of God, promotes and impels all true reform; and, at the best time, will redress wrongs and rectify injustice. Tyranny can thrive but feebly under our Government. God reigns, and will 'turn and overturn' until right is found supreme."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

The Russian Patriot

My native land, my wooded plains,
Wide fields and lofty mountains!
A mighty hand cannot hold thee,
A proud gaze cannot take thee in!

The stalwart giants
Prop their heads against the skies,
They are stately and quiet—
Those sacred woods;

The silky rye ripens in peace,
Turbulently surge the seas.—
O, my beautiful Rus, thou hast
The spirit and might of a giant!

But will the uninvited guest
Thy spirit and thy temper guess
By thy wind-swept field,
Or by thine age-long grief?

When by disasters thou art driven
And covered with dust and patches,
In thee, O my own, I discern
The treasure ships.

I behold thee downtrodden,
But in thee I honor ever
Thy passion, thy latent vigor,
And thy dream's fiery ardor;

Thy vast plain, like a flooding stream;
Thy mighty daring—
This free song is for thee,
This pure song for thee I sing.

I sing and ever trust
In thy firm might:
Under thy gray dowlas shirt
A turbulent force abides.

—IVAN IGNATIEVICH MOROZOV, in "Popular Poetry in Soviet Russia," by GEORGE Z. PATRICK.

The Linnet and the Eagle

(Ojibwa)

The birds met together one day to try which could fly the highest. Some flew up, very swift, but soon . . . were passed by others of stronger wing.

The eagle went up beyond them all, and was ready to claim the victory when the gray linnet, a very small bird, flew from the eagle's back, where it had perched unperceived and, being fresh and unexhausted, succeeded in going higher still.

When the birds came down and met in council to award the prize, it was given to the eagle, because that bird had not only gone up nearer the sun than any of the other birds, but it had carried the linnet on its back.

Hence the feathers of the eagle are esteemed the most honorable marks for a warrior, as it is not only considered the bravest bird, but also endowed with strength to soar the highest.—From "Animal Stories the Indians Told," by ELIZABETH BISHOP JOHNSON.

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TRADING IS MODERATELY MORE ACTIVE

Stock Market Shows Greater Strength—Sentiment Is Cheerful

NEW YORK (AP)—Moderate speculation for the rise dominated trading on the stock market today, as traders appeared considerably encouraged by the firmer tone developed by the list late last week.

Business and trade news was meager and indicated little save that the early effects of the normal seasonal lull are now being felt.

April railway operating income reports continued to appear, and the latest reports detract somewhat from the improvement indicated in the first handful appearing last week. Net for the first 14 carriers to report shows a decline of nearly 27 per cent, as compared with an indicated decline of 20 per cent last week. A few of the carriers have failed to earn dividend requirements during the first four months of the year, but with strong cash positions, and heavier traffic fairly confidently forecast for the last half of the year, reductions in disbursements are not expected.

Business Unchanged

Presidents Donnelly of the Northern Pacific and Williamson of the Burlington, reported fairly good crop conditions in their territories, but few signs of business improvement.

The Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank reported an increase of about 2 per cent in employment in the anthracite coal fields in April over March, but a drop of 18 per cent from April, 1929.

The Guaranty Trust Company, in its monthly survey of business, found conditions practically unchanged, and pointed to unsettled commodity prices and a high level of business failures as deterrents to improvement. It stated, however, that the summer seasonal contraction may be comparatively moderate, since the spring expansion was disappointingly small.

On the whole, however, Wall Street remained fairly confident of the appearance of decisive signs of improvement by late summer or early autumn, and some commentators pointed to the history of past business recessions to back up these expectations.

Bullish operations, nevertheless, were held in check by the fact that trading will be suspended for the remainder of the week at the end of Thursday's session, over the Memorial Day week-end. Furthermore, the market was still regarded in conservative circles as working within a comparatively narrow trading area.

A few of the more volatile issues made wide gains. Allied Chemical and Peoples Gas sold up about 10 points, and among issues gaining 4 points or more were Macy, Case, Auburn, Byers, and Johns-Manville.

North American, Loews, Eastman Kodak, U. S. Steel, American Can, Westinghouse Electric and Montgomery Ward, rose 2 or 3 points.

Traders took profits on early purchases when the demand dried up in the afternoon. Weakness of American Telephone and a 4-point drop in American Locomotive to the lowest price in 12 years caused recessions elsewhere of a point or so. The close was heavy. Sales approximated 2,450,000 shares.

Bond Prices Firm

Bond prices displayed a firm tone. An upward trend was evidenced in the earlier trading, although gains were not extensive, traders displaying no especial interest in any particular part of the listed market.

Call money renewed at 3 per cent, and there was no change in the time money rates.

The heaviest accumulations were in convertible issues which registered nominal gains in the early trading. American Telephone 4½s gained more than a point, leading the advance. It was announced today that the new conversion price of the bonds was $166.88, as compared with $180 before the recent stock issue. Although a final total is not available, there are approximately $14,000,000 of the original issue of convertibles outstanding.

Railroad issues were taken off the market in good volume, resulting in some appreciation in prices. Atchison general 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 5s of 2000, Nickel Plate 4½s and Union Pacific first 4s were among those to benefit. Recent reports of the buying by insurance companies show a marked turn to railroad bonds from utility issues and this buying has been a factor in the quiet strength displayed by the former throughout the erratic course of the market recently.

Foreign bonds maintained a firm trend, but moved narrowly. There were few sales recorded in United States Governments. Liberty 3½s gained fractionally while other Liberty issues remained unchanged. There was no demand for the Treasury.

The offering of the Brooklyn Union Gas $18,000,000 5 per cent bond issue, which constituted the only new financing today, was oversubscribed.

DIVIDENDS

Boston & Albany Railroad declared the usual quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share due at this time, payable June 30 to stock of record May 31.

New York Steam Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the $7 preferred and $1.50 on the $6 preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 14.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad declared the regular semiannual dividend of $5, payable June 25 to stock of record June 18.

Eastern Manufacturing Co. declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 87½ cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

Peoples Light & Power Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents on Class A, payable July 1 to stock of record June 7.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas declared two quarterly preferred A dividends of $1.75 each in advance, payable Sept. 30 and Dec. 31 to stock of record Sept. 5 and Dec. 5.

Payment of the increased dividend of 9 cents a share on the class A stock of British Type Investors, which was declared by the directors at the last annual meeting, will be made on June 2 to stockholders of record May 1.

South Penn Oil Co. declared the usual extra dividend of 12½ cents, and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents.

United Biscuit Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 16.

J. C. Penney Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the common and $1.50 on the preferred, payable June 30 to stock of record June 20.

Reliance Manufacturing Company of Ohio declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 16.

Electric Auto-Lite Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 14.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 44 cents on the preferred, payable July 10 to stock of record June 26.

Humble Oil & Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record May 31.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	May 26	May 24
37⅞	23½	1.60	Adams Ex	8500	32½	31	31¾	30⅝
1⅜	½	..	Ahumada	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
150⅜	118	3	Air Reduc	1800	145¾	144	145	143½
36	21	2½	Airway El	200	25⅞	25½	25⅞	25½
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	600	1⅞	1½	1½	1⅞
9⅛	6⅜	..	Alaska Jun	200	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6½
¼	⅛	..	Alb PWP rts	100	¼	¼	¼	..
35¼	23	..	Alleghany	14000	28⅛	27¼	27½	27⅛
107½	95½	5½	Alleghany pf	200	101	100⅝	101	..
96¼	89¼	5½	Allegh pf xw	100	93½	93½	93½	..
99¾	95	5½	Allegh pf pd	400	95¼	95	95	95⅞
343	255¾	6§	Allied Chem	1900	316	309	309½	306
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	4700	64½	63	63	63¼
29⅜	18	2	Amerada	400	26½	26¼	26½	26⅜
10⅝	5¼	..	Am Ag Ch	200	7¼	7	7⅛	..
39	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	30½	30	30½	30
97⅜	77	2§	Am Bk Note	900	87	85	87	..
64¼	61	3	Am Bk N pf	20	64	64	64	..
12	7	..	Am Beet S	200	7⅛	7	7	..
45	36	..	Am Beet S pf	400	28	25	28	25
54⅜	45⅛	2.40	Am Brake	200	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45¼
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	17400	20⅞	19	20¼	18½
80	60½	7	Am Br Bov pf	220	80¾	79½	79½	..
156½	117¼	4	Am Can	13000	146¼	144½	145½	143½
146¼	140¼	7	Am Can pf	200	146½	146⅛	146⅛	..
82½	52	6	Am Car & F	800	54	52	52	58
116	100¼	7	Am Car pf	200	101¾	100½	100½	..
101	75⅞	..	Am Chain pf	100	97¾	97¾	97¾	..
33	16¼	1.60§	Am Com Alc	400	19½	18¾	19½	..
30⅞	23⅜	2	Am En Til	1100	25¾	24	25¾	..
59½	35	..	Am European	100	47½	47½	47½	..
101¾	85	..	Am & FPw	5300	82½	80½	81	80¾
111½	107	7	Am & FP 7	100	111½	111	111½	..
33⅜	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	100	24	24	24	..
7	4⅛	..	Am Hide	200	5	5	5	..
34⅞	23	..	Am Hide pf	200	24	24	24	..
41⅞	35½	3§	Am Ice	100	37½	37½	37½	37⅝
55⅝	35¾	2§	Am Int Corp	4000	44¾	43⅞	44¼	43¾
4	2	..	Am La Fr	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	2⅝
105	60⅛	4	Am Loco	5100	160⅛	55⅜	55⅜	66⅛
118½	103	7	Am Loco pf	400	104¾	104½	104½	..
51½	39¼	3	Am Metals	400	42½	42	42½	42
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	30	89½	89½	89½	..
3⅜	½	..	Am Piano	6700	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
119⅜	77	1§	Am Pw&Lt	2800	103⅞	102¼	102⅜	102
107	100	6	Am P & L 6	200	105	105	105	..
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	400	87¼	87	87¼	..
39¾	30½	1½	Am Radiat	4200	33½	32⅝	33½	33¼
37	20½	..	Am Republ	800	25¾	24	25	..
100⅞	70½	2§	Am Roll Mill	400	75¼	75	75¼	74
2	⅛	..	Am Roll M rts	6500	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
67⅜	59	5	Am Saf Raz	100	65⅝	65⅝	65⅜	..
3⅞	1⅛	..	Am Ship	100	2	2	2	2
79½	65¼	4	Am Smelt	2500	73	71½	72⅜	72½
22½	11⅞	..	Am Solvents	100	12	12	12	12⅝
52¼	40¼	3	Am Stl Fnd	900	42½	42¼	42½	..
116	110½	7	Am Stl F pf	10	113	113	113	..
69⅞	60	5	Am Sugar	400	61¾	61¾	61¾	61½
110	104	7	Am Sugar pf	200	108⅛	108	108	108⅜
274¼	216	9	Am Tel&T	15000	231¼	229	229	231⅞
222⅜	195⅜	..	Am T&T rts	12500	213⅜	207⅜	211⅞	213⅜
141⅜	106	7	Am Type pf	1000	113½	113½	113½	113½
124⅞	88½	1§	Am Wat W	7000	113⅞	111½	112	111⅛
106½	99½	6	Am Wat W 6	400	106¼	105¼	105¼	104¾
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	400	37¼	36⅛	37¼	36½
8⅞	4	..	Am Writ ct	700	8½	8	8¼8	8¼
44¾	29½	4	Am Writ pf	100	8¾	8¼	8¼	39
17⅞	8	..	Am Zinc 200	9½	9½	9½	9½	..
79⅞	56	6	Am Zinc pf	100	62⅜	62⅛	62⅛	..
53¼	35	3	Anac Wire	200	36⅝	36½	36½	..
81½	52⅛	7	Anaconda	6000	61	59⅞	60	60
51¾	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	600	48¾	48	48¾	47½
37¼	21¾	3	Andes Cop	500	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27¼
81⅜	74¼	7	Armour D pf	130	4¼	4	4	..
8⅛	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	500	6½	6¾	6¾	6⅝
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Il B	300	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
64	55	7	Arm Ill pf	400	61½	61½	61½	61½
46⅛	33⅝	4	Aso Apparl	400	39¾	39	39½	39½
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	1100	45	43⅝	44⅞	..
242½	216	10	Atchison	700	227¾	226½	227¾	228⅝
107	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	400	106	106	106	..
175½	161½	10	Atl coSt L	200	168	168	168	..
51⅜	36¼	1	Atl Refin	2200	42⅞	42	42½	42¼
37	31¼	1	Atlas Stores	1600	36	35⅜	35¾	35⅜
263¾	158	4§	Auburn Auto	2200	171¾	165¾	165⅝	165¾
30	27	..	Austin N	100	29	29	29	..
6⅜	6	..	Austo Sales	100	6	6	6	6½
58¼	37	3	Auto Strop A	100	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	3500	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛

—B—

38	24⅜	1¾	Baldwin	400	28⅜	28	28⅜	27⅝
122⅜	110⅛	7	Balt & O	1200	114¾	113¾	114	113⅞
84½	63	2½	Bangor & A	100	78¾	78¾	78¾	76¾
34	20½	2§	Barnsdall A	1200	27⅞	26¾	27	26¾
6⅜	4⅜	..	Belding H	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
57⅝	32⅞	..	Bendix	7400	44¼	42⅝	43¼	42½
56¼	31½	2	Best & Co	2200	51½	50⅝	50⅞	50
110¼	91⅝	6	Beth Steel	1400	96¾	96	96¼	96½
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	131¼	131	131	..
69	47⅞	3§	Bohn Alum	100	56	55¾	56	54½
89	60¼	3	Borden	4500	89	88	88¾	88⅜
50½	32⅜	3	Borg Warner	1200	38⅛	37¼	37½	37¾
24⅛	13½	..	Briggs	6000	24⅛	23	23¾	24⅛
4	1⅝	..	Brit Steel	100	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	..
22¼	13	..	Brockway	100	21¼	21¾	21¾	21¾
78⅜	63	4	Bkyn Man T	800	70⅜	69⅞	70⅜	..
93½	84⅞	6	Bkyn Man pf	400	93	92¾	93	..
15⅞	10	..	Bkyn-Queen	1200	14½	13¼	14½	14
174¼	131	5	Bkyn Un G	400	156	152	153½	153
42	40	3	Brown Shoe	400	41½	41	41	..
33⅝	14½	..	Bruns Term	200	22¼	21⅝	22	20½
31⅞	22⅛	1	Bucyrus	100	27½	26½	26½	26¾
16⅜	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	1300	12¼	11⅞	12	12⅛
14⅝	8⅜	1	Budd Wheel	100	14	14	14	14
89⅜	84	4	Buff&Sus pf ct	30	89⅜	89⅜	89½	89¼
74	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	1400	44½	39⅜	41½	39
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	200	33⅜	32⅝	33½	33
110½	99	8	Burns Br A	100	100	100	100	..
35	17	..	Burns Br B	100	23½	23½	23½	..
51⅞	37	1	Burroughs	1800	43½	41⅜	41⅝	42⅝
112⅜	70	..	Byers	1600	97¾	93⅜	95	92⅞

—C—

77½	65⅝	4	Calif Pack	100	68	68	68	..
2½	1	..	Callahan	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
89⅞	50⅝	2	Calu & Ariz	1200	56	54⅜	56	56½
33⅜	16⅛	1½	Calu & Hecla	100	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	19¼
75⅜	57½	5	Canada Dry	1900	67⅜	66⅞	67	66¼
226⅞	187⅜	10	Can Pac	1300	208¾	207⅞	207⅞	208¼
52¼	51	..	Can Pac N Wi	1500	52	51½	51½	52
34¼	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	800	27	26¼	26¾	27
362¾	192¼	6	Case Thresh	7500	317	302	302½	309¼
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	400	75⅞	75¼	75¾	..
60	30	3	Celotex	300	32¾	31⅜	32	31½
315	239	8	†Cen of NJ	100	275	274	275	..
65⅜	51¼	6	Cerro de P	100	55	54¼	54¼	54¾
15⅞	8½	..	Cert-Teed	100	8⅜	9⅝	9⅝	..
67⅞	36	4.20	Checker Cab	1500	46¼	45¼	45½	45⅜
82½	21⅝	3	Ches Corp	800	70¾	70¼	70¾	70½
53½	36	..	Chi & E I pf	100	41⅜	41¾	41¾	..
17¾	11⅜	..	Chi Gt West	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
52⅜	34	..	Chi Gt W pf	1600	50¼	49⅞	50	49¾
26⅜	18	..	Chi M&StP	800	20¾	20¼	20⅝	..
46¼	31⅝	..	Chi MStP pf	500	34	33¼	33½	34
89⅞	79½	5	Chi & NW	200	82¾	82⅜	82⅜	..
37	17½	..	Chi Pneu	400	22⅞	21⅜	21⅜	21
55⅞	50¼	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	49⅞	48¾	49⅞	..
125⅜	109	7	Chi RI	400	115½	115	115½	113⅛
32⅛	21⅜	..	Chick Cot O	200	22¾	22½	22½	..
67½	53	2.40	Childs	1400	64⅜	64⅜	64¾	..
43	30½	3	Chrysler	4900	37⅞	36¾	37½	37
13¼	7⅜	½	City Stores	100	9⅜	9½	9½	9½
42	37⅛	3½	City Stor A	80	40	40	40	..
44½	33	3	Clark Equip	100	38	38	38	38
187⅞	133¼	6	Coca Cola	400	187⅜	184½	184½	186⅛
64⅞	59	2½	Col Palm	100	60	59⅞	60	..
35¾	14⅜	..	Collins & A	100	29¼	29	29	29⅜
100	97	6	Col Palm pf	100	99	99	99	..
77	36½	2	Colo F & I	800	63½	61¼	61¼	..
87	69	2§	Colum Gas	15900	84½	82½	83⅛	83⅜
199	128½	5§	Col Carbon	3200	157	152½	155¼	152¼
37⅜	23¼	.87	Col Graph	4900	29¼	28¼	28⅜	28½
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	1600	31¾	30⅜	30⅞	30¼
27½	25¼	2	Com Cr pf B	10	28¼	25¼	25¼	..
55	36½	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	500	42⅜	41¾	42½	..
38	25⅛	1§	Com Sol	8400	31¾	30⅞	31	30⅜
20¼	12¾	60	Comwlth So	9000	18	17⅝	17¾	18
104¼	99	6	Comwlth So pf	1200	103½	103¼	103¼	103¼
19¾	13½	..	Conroleum	1600	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	15½
27⅜	15½	2	Con Film	900	24½	23½	24¼	..
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	1700	24⅜	23½	23⅞	..
136⅞	96¾	4	Con Gas	16000	129¼	127⅜	128	126⅞
103½	99½	5	Con Gas of	1000	103½	103	103	..
2	1	..	Con Textile	600	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
22½	12	1.20	Container A	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	15⅝
52½	27½	..	Cont Bak A	4200	34	32¼	32½	31½
7	4⅞	..	Cont Bak B	2900	5½	4¾	4⅞	4¾
94⅞	18½	8	Cont Bak pf	1600	82½	81¼	81¼	..
71⅝	50¼	2½	Cont Can	2900	66	64⅝	65	64½
37⅜	23⅜	3	Cont Dia Fib	1100	26⅜	25¾	26¾	25¼
77⅞	64	2.40	Cont Gas	600	65	64⅜	64⅜	64
8¼	4¾	..	Cont Motors	1500	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
30½	19½	..	Cont Oil	8700	27½	26½	27	26¼
40⅜	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	1300	29¾	29	29½	29½
111⅞	90	7§	Corn Prod	3500	107½	105⅝	105⅝	106⅝
147½	140	7	Corn Prod pf	20	145	145	145	..
33	24½	2§	Coty	1300	27⅜	27	27	26½
35⅜	15½	2§	Cream of Wh	100	32	32	32	32
22	10¼	1§	Crosley	600	17½	17⅜	17½	17⅝
98½	93	7	Crown W lpf	10	94	94	94	..
18½	15	1	Crown Zell	300	15½	15¼	15¼	..
93⅜	75¼	5§	Crucible	100	77⅝	77⅜	77⅝	..
18¼	9	..	Cuba Co	5800	18¼	17	17¾	17
48	41½	4	Cudahy	500	44	43½	44	44¼
121⅛	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	500	119¾	119½	119¾	..
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	17500	10½	9⅞	9⅞	10½
19¾	13¾	..	Curtiss Wr A	2800	14	13¼	13⅛	14⅜
90½	64	3½§	Cutler	500	75	75	75	..

—D—

43⅜	28⅝	..	Davison	2200	36⅝	45	46¼	..
30	22	2.31	Debenham	100	25	25	25	..
181	161½	9	Del & Hud	100	174	174	174	173
153	121	6§	Del Lac&W	800	128½	127¼	127¼	128½
80	60	..	Denv RG pf	100	69½	69½	69½	..
42¾	30⅞	2.40§	Devoe & R A	200	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	..
237	139	8	Diamond M	300	230	226	226	229⅞
9⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	300	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝
30⅝	20	1.20	Dom Stores	200	24	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
145¼	112⅛	4§	Dupont	5000	134	131	131	133
13¼	13⅛	..	Dupont rts	8500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
103½	100	5	Duquesne pf	200	103½	103½	103½	..

—E—

255¼	175¾	5§	East Kodak	5200	242⅞	239⅞	241	238½
127½	120⅞	6	East Kod pf	10	127½	127½	127½	..
27¼	24⅛	3	Eaton Axle	2700	39¾	28¾	29	28½
114⅞	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	6200	93¾	90¾	90¾	92½
9¾	4½	..	Elec Boat	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
103½	39½	1	Elec P&L	22000	89⅞	88½	89	87½
112	106½	7	Elec P&L pf	100	110⅛	110½	110⅛	..
79¼	66	5	Elec Stg Bat	1500	71⅛	70⅜	71½	..
107	94½	5½	Eng P S 5½ pf ww	100	104	103	104	..
49⅝	39¾	3	Equit Bldg	100	48	48	48	..
63¾	43½	..	Erie	100	48⅝	48¼	48¼	48¾
43⅝	21	4	Eureka Vac	100	23½	23½	23½	23½
26⅜	22	1½	Ex Buffet	20	24½	24½	24½	..

—F—

50½	34½	3	Fairb Morse	1100	48¾	47	48¾	47
111½	102	7	Fairb M pf	10	108	108	108	..
38	29	..	Fed Dent St	200	34⅜	34	34⅜	..
100½	98	7	†Fed M&S pf	200	100	100	100	..
12½	7¾	.80	Fed Motor T	100	10	10	10	..
43	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	900	36¾	36¼	36¼	..
89¾	65½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	400	77	76	77	76
33½	21⅝	1.60	Firestone	700	24⅜	24½	24⅜	24
87⅜	78⅝	6	Firestone pf	300	80	80	80	79⅝
61⅜	50⅝	2½	First Nat St	600	53¾	53¼	53¾	53
5½	3	..	Fisk Rubber	300	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
21	13	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	160	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
21¾	12½	..	Fisk 1pf cv	60	15	15	15	..
50⅞	31¼	3	Follansbee B	100	35½	35½	35½	..
99	60½	2	Foster & Wh	2700	92⅜	90⅝	91	90
80	38	..	Fourth Nat Inv	500	42¾	42	42½	..
57⅞	16½	4	Fox A	7000	51¾	50½	50½	50¼
99	94¼	7	Frank-Sm pf	100	96	95⅞	96	..
55½	38⅛	4§	Freeport Tx	1200	48⅞	48	48	48¾

—G—

11¾	5⅜	..	Gabriel A	100	8	8	8	..
7¾	3½	..	Gardner M	400	4¼	4⅛	4½	..
16½	12	..	Gen Am Inv	500	12½	12¼	12½	..
111⅞	99⅜	4§	Gen Am Tk	400	105⅞	104½	105	105½
71⅜	49⅛	4	Gen Asphalt	1200	57¾	57⅛	57⅛	57½
38½	25½	2	Gen Bronze	300	31⅝	30⅝	30¾	30½
34½	17½	..	Gen Cable	100	22	22	22	22
95⅜	60¼	1.60	Gen Elec	35000	84	82	82¼	82⅞
11⅞	11⅜	.80	Gen Elec Sp	800	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	May 26	May 24
61¼	46⅛	.3	Gen Foods	6300	58⅞	58½	58½	59
18⅜	13¼	.30	Gen G&E A	4000	14¼	14	14¼	14
111	104	7	Gen G&E 7%	10	110	110	110	..
59⅜	45⅛	3§	Gen Mills	300	49	48½	49	..
95	90	6	Gen Mills pf	100	91¾	91¾	91¾	..
90	87½	6	Gen Pr Ink pf	100	87½	87½	87½	..
54¼	37½	3§	Gen Motors	85800	52⅞	51½	51⅝	52⅛
131½	117½	7	Gen Mot 7%	1400	129	128⅝	129	129
44⅜	39½	2.62	Gen Ital Ed	100	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39½
52⅜	32⅜	6a	Gen Pub Svc	1500	45	44⅜	44½	44
41½	32⅜	4	Gen O Ad A	500	34	32	32	..
21¾	13½	2	Gen O Ad	300	14¾	14½	14½	14¾
51¼	39¾	..	Gen Theatre	1100	46	45½	45¾	45⅞
106⅞	85½	5	Gen Ry Sig	1700	95⅜	94	94	96
19⅜	13¼	..	Gen Real ev V	3200	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	15¼
100	91	6	Gen Real & V pf	100	93½	93½	93½	..
116½	80⅛	5	†Gillette	11100	88	86¼	86½	86
20⅜	11½	..	Gimbel Br	600	18⅞	17¼	18	17¼
38	32⅝	2	Glidden	1100	24⅞	24¼

ACTIVITY IN STEEL TRADE A BIT LOWER

Operations Now 75 P. C. of Capacity—Price Trend Easy—Big Pipe Demand

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The trends in the steel trade are much as they have been. Production declines at the rate of 1 per cent a week. Prices are still headed downward, and the volume of business declines. The best feature is that all of these adverse changes are very gradual.

The relation of business to prices is somewhat difficult to determine just now—in other words, it is wondered whether poor business causes low prices or whether low prices are responsible for small sales. In short, consumers may be holding back from necessary purchases until the price structure gives evidences of becoming better stabilized.

Building steel and steel pipe continue in best demand. Awards of fabricated structural steel are running in excess of averages over the last few years. Steel pipe makers have enough business on books or in sight to keep them occupied over the rest of the year.

Automobile production in April was greater than in March, though it is expected that peak production for the first half year at least has been reached.

Farmers Buying Less

Demand for steel on the part of the agricultural implement makers is falling off for the first time in many weeks, and there are cancellations of orders for tools due to unsatisfactory crop conditions in some sections.

The Illinois Central has postponed the taking of bids on 2300 freight cars from May 19 to May 28, and the purchase will probably not be made until June.

The steel industry as a whole works at 75 per cent of capacity; the rate of the United States Steel Corporation is unchanged at 80 per cent, the sharpest falling off taking place among the independent companies, who are doing no better than 70 per cent. Last year the general rate was 96 per cent at this time.

One of the interesting steel inquiries just now is that for an addition to the R. H. Macy & Co. department store, involving several thousands of tons of structurals. It was in the post-war depression of 1922 that the same store also contracted for an addition and the sale of the steel made history.

The structurals were reputed to have sold at 1.37½c a pound, Pittsburgh, which stands as the valley point for that description of steel for many years. Structurals today are selling at 1.70c a pound.

Record Pipe Demand

There are 10 pending inquiries for fabricated structural steel involving 1000 tons or more each. The largest involves 5000 tons for a department store in Cleveland, while another calls for 3000 tons for a headquarters for the board of education, same city.

Awards of structurals over the past two weeks have been the largest for a fortnight since last December. The largest recent award involved 8000 tons for a bridge for the Santa Fe over the Illinois River. There were three inquiries of 2000 tons each.

Pipe-line projects develop in unabated manner. Pipe makers have enough orders on books, or in sight, to keep them occupied over the rest of the year. The present year will probably go down in steel-pipe annals as the most active year in that line on record. The Gulf Refining Co. has entered the market for 1000 miles of pipe.

Automobile production in April was 442,630 cars and trucks, according to the Department of Commerce, compared with 401,382 in March and with 621,910 cars in April of last year. The production over the first four months has been 1,466,590 units, compared with 2,074,820 units during the corresponding period of 1929.

Pig Iron Is Dull

The can makers give out optimistic statements concerning the prospects for tin plate consumption in food packs in 1930. They point out that acreages planted to the major vegetables are considerably in excess of last year, ranging from an increase of 10½ per cent in the case of peas to 24 per cent for tomatoes.

The pig iron markets are extremely dull. In the New York district there have been two or three inquiries for 1000 tons each, but these are exceptions. Pig iron prices have an easier complexion, but there is not enough business on which to test prices thoroughly. The foundries are working at lower rates, averaging 50 to 60 per cent of capacity along the Atlantic seaboard.

Government reports tell of large shrinkage in orders for iron and steel castings during April. Some of the cheapest prices made on iron applied to that held in storage in cities along the Hudson River from the 1929 production. Several sales were made into New England from stores at Beacon, N. Y.

The railroad demand for steel is small just now. The best call is for structural steel for railroad bridges. Locomotive inquiries come out in units of two or three instead of 10 to 30, as when demand is brisk.

Nonferrous Markets

Tin has again become the most conspicuous among the nonferrous metals because of its groping for new low levels. Twice during the week Straits tin dipped to 31¼c a pound, the low point since 1922. Tin prices on the London Metal Exchange sagged to £141 a ton, also the lowest for the same period of time.

Copper selling for export has been fair, though sales have been dwindling especially during, reaching about 2000 tons daily at the close of the week, compared with 10,000 tons when buying was at its height. Export sales for May are also record in volume. So far in May sales have been 225,000,000 pounds, the previous record having been 204,000,000 pounds in May, 1928.

Lead business has been of moderate proportions. Early in the week prices were reduced $2 a ton at New York to 5.50c a pound, and $1 in the middle West to 5.40c, East St. Louis.

Zinc has fluctuated aimlessly over a very narrow price margin, 4.62½c to 4.65c a pound, East St. Louis. Demand has been light.

BUYS DEPARTMENT STORE

NEW YORK—Louis Barnet, formerly executive vice-president of R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., has resigned from that firm and has purchased the business and good will of Oliver A. Olson & Co., department store, located at Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway. Mr. Barnet has leased the corner of Seventy-fourth Street and Broadway as a new site for the store for a term of 21 years at an aggregate rental of approximately $2,500,000.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	101⅜	101⅜
Alleghany 5s '49	100¾	100⅝
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¾	101¼
Allegh '50s ct	96¾	96⅝
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	98	98
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	106	106
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	100	99½
Am Mat 5s	99½	99½
Am Sugar-Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Am T & T 56s	104⅝	104½
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	171½	170
Am T & T col 5s '46	104¾	104¾
Am T & T sf 5s '60	104⅝	104¼
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107	107
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101	101
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	106⅛	106
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84⅜	84¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94⅜	94⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s	134½	134½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	91	91
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	93½	93½
B&O 4½s '33	100⅛	100⅛
B&O cv 4½s	103¼	103
B&O 5s series D	104	104
B&O rfg 6s '95	109½	109½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	88	88
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101¾	101¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103	103
Boston & Me 5s '67	100	100
Brooklyn 4s	94	94
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98⅞	98½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	85	95
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	97	97
By Products 5½s C	102¾	102¾
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102¼	102¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	96	96
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	95	94⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	102½	102¼
Can Nat July 5s	102⅝	101⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	87	86⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99½	99½
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	102½	102½
Can Dist Tel 5s	104½	104⅛
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	46½	46⅛
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¾	100¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92 B	98	97⅝
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	78	77¼
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71½	71¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	62½	59⅛
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	90⅜	87¾
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	101½	101⅛
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100	100
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	97½	97½
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	95⅜	95⅜
Chile Copper 5s '47	96½	96
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	98½	98⅛
Clev Un Terms 5s '73	104⅝	104⅝
Colo Industrial 5s '34	96⅜	96½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	100	100
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	102	102
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94¾	94¾
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106	106
Con Gas 5½s '45	106⅛	105¾
Con Gas 4½s ctf	98⅛	98⅛
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	100	100
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102	102
Cuba Cane Prod D	25	24½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	63⅝	63½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	78½	78
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	85	85
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99½	99½
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103¾	103¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93½	93½
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	91¾	91¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¾	101¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104¼	104¼
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107½	107½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95¼	95¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100⅛	100⅛
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	101	101
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	78	78
Fla East Coast 5s '74	54	54
Gannett 6s '43	88½	88½
Gen Cable 5½s '47	100½	100⅛
Gen Theater '40s	99	99
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103
Gen Inv 5s	85	85
Gen Theater 4½s	132½	132½
Goodyear 5s '57	94	94
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110⅜	110½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¼	111¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99⅝	99⅝
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	80	80
Hudson Coal 5s '62	68½	68½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	82½	82
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅜	101⅜
Il Cen 4¾s '66	100¾	100¾
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	105⅜	105⅜
Ind Limestone 6s '46	84	84
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100¼	100½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	68½	68¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	89⅜	89
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56	97½	97½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	83	83
Int Paper 6s '55	91	90⅞
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	76½	76
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	122	122
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97¼	97½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	76½	76½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101¼	101¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	91½	91½
Kinney Co 7½s '36	102⅜	102⅜
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	104	104
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102¾	1102⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41	129½	127½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99½	99¼
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	84	84
Min. St P&SSM 5s '38	93¾	93¾
Min St L cr SSM 5s gtd	97⅞	97⅞
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	101	101
Miss Cen 5s	95½	95½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	106	106
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	102⅝	102⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78⅜	78⅜
Mo Pac 5½s '49	100¼	100¼
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100½	100¼
Mo Pac 5½s '49	109¾	109½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	82	82
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	99	99
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	89⅞	89⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100¼	100¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107¼	107⅛
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	96¾	96¾
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107¼	107¼
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107¼	107¼
N Y Chi & St L '32s	102⅜	102⅜
N Y Edison 5s '44	104⅝	104½
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	114	113½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	106⅛	106⅛
NY NH&H nc deb 4ss '56	85¾	85⅜
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	80½	80
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93¼	93¼
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105¾	105¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	126	126
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	105⅜	105⅜
NY Ry inc 6s '65	67	67
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	89	89
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103⅝	103½
Nor Am 5s C ct	97½	97½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111⅝	111⅝
Ore Shore Line rfg 4s '29	56⅛	56
Otis Steel 6s '41	103	103
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102⅜	102⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	106	105
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101½	101½
Penn R R 4s '48	95¾	95¾
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	74⅞	73½
Penn R R 4¾s '63	100½	100½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	100	99⅞
Penn R R 5s '64	103¾	103¾
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109¾	109½
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	112⅜	112⅜
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	87¼	87¼
Pere Marq 4½s	97¾	97¾
Philips Pet 5½s '39	96½	96
Phil Co 5s '67	100¼	100¼
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	87	86¾
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	109½	109
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	100¼	100¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	95½	95½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	86	86
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	98⅜	98⅜
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	37	37
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100⅜	100⅜
Read rfg 4½s '97	99½	99½
Read Cen R& NJ col 4s '51	92½	92½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96	96
Remington Rand 5½s ww '47	98½	98½
Ruthfield Oil 6s	96	95¾
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	106¼	106¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	90¾	90¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	93¾	93¾
St L & S F gen 5s '31	100¾	100¾
St L S W con 4s '32	99	99
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	55⅝	55⅝
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	55	55
Seabd A L con 6s '45	70½	69½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	62½	62
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96½	95⅞
Shell Union 6s '47	96¼	96¼
Shell Un 5s ct ww	99⅞	99½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101¾	101¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	93	93
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102	102
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103⅝	103
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100¼	100
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96	96
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103⅞	103⅝
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103½	103½
So Pacific col 4s '49	92	92
So Pacific 4½s '68	96¾	96⅝
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	99¼	98¾
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	97⅞	97⅞
So Ry gen 4s '56	91	90½
So Ry 4s M & O div '38	94½	94½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104¾	104¾
Spokane I R 5s '55	64	64
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅛	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97½	97½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	82	82
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105½	105½
Tex Corp 5s '44	105¼	105
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100⅛	100⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	44¼	44¼
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '30	100	100
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	102	101¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅞	102⅞
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¼	101
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100	100
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	95½	95⅜
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	91½	91½
U S Rubber 5s '47	86	85⅞
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅛	100⅛
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96¼	95⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	87⅜	87⅛
Vertientes Sugar 7t '42	55	55
Va Ry 5s '62	105⅛	105⅛
Wabash 4½s '78	93¾	93¾
Wabash 5½s '75	105	105
Walworth 6s '45	91½	91½
Warner 6s ww	99¾	99¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s	106⅜	106⅜
Western Electric 5s '44	103½	103¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	83½	83½
Western Un r e 4½s '50	97½	97½
Western Un 5s '51	103	103
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	91	90⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	103	102⅜
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	100¾	100
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102¼	102
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Mar26	Mar24
3½s '47	100.9	100.12	100.9	100.9	100.9
1st 4¼s '47	101.18	101.18	101.18	101.18	101.18
1st 4¼s reg	101.10	101.10	101.10	101.10	
4th 4½s '38	102.8	102.18	102.8	102.10	102.8
4th 4¼s reg	102.6	102.10	102.6	102.10	102.5
US 3⅜s '43	101.5	101.5	102.5	101.5	
US 4s '54	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.2	
US 4¼s '52	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.00

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.6 as 102 6-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	85½	85½
Akershus 5s '63	93	92⅞
Antioquia 7s A '45	98⅞	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98¾	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98⅝	98½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98⅜	98⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept. '60	98¼	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98½	98⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98½	98⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98¾	98¾
Australia 4½s '57	81½	81½
Australia 5s '55	89½	89½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	89¼	89¼
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	95½	95½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103½	103¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108	107¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113¼	112¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108⅝	108
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114¾	114¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110	110
Berlin 6½s '50	96	96
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	92	92
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	91½	91½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	91¾	91¾
Bogota (City) 8s '45	98	98
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	79	78½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	95½	95¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	84¼	84¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	84¼	84
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100⅜	100¼
Breda 7s ww	83¼	82¾
Brisbane 5s '57	83¾	83¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	82½	82½
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	93½	93½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	87½	87½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	87	87
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	87½	87½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	99½	99½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100⅞	100¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88¾	88¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	99	98¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91¼	91
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	91¼	91
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	91	91
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101½	101½
Chile (Rep) 1963 ct	91	90¾
Chilean Loan 7s	94¾	94⅜
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	71	71
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	77	77
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	77	77
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	76⅞	76¾
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	92¼	92¼
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	98	96
Coph'n Tel 5s '54	94½	94½
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	100¼	100¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '58	78	78
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93	92¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	100¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	93	92⅞
Dresden 7s '45	101½	101¼
Dutch E I 6s '47	102¼	102
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102⅜	102
Est R R Co 7s '54	105⅝	105½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	94	93¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100¼	100¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108½	108
French Nat SS 7s '49	103½	103¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	117½	117½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122½	122½
Germ 7s '49	108⅝	108½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	86⅛	86⅛
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	94	94
Germ G E 6s '48	95¼	95¼
Graz 8s '54	99⅞	99⅞
Greek 6s '68	87	87
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	93½	93½
Hamburg 6s '46	95⅛	95⅛
Hungary Mun 7s '46	89½	88½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	101¼	101¼
Irish Free State 5s '60	98	98
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	97⅜	97
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¾	98⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97⅛	97⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103¾	103⅝
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	93½	83
Karstadt 6s '43	77½	77½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	98	98
Medellin 6½s '54	76½	76½
Meridionale El 7s '57	100	99
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91¾	91¼
Montevid (City) 7s '52	102½	102½
New So Wales 5s '58	87⅜	87¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104¼	104⅛
Norway (King) 5s '63	98	98¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101	101
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	102
Norwegian El 5½s '57	91½	91¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90	90
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	96¼	96¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102	102
Panama 5s (Rep) 5s '63	93½	93½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103⅝	103½
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	104¾	104¾
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	104⅞	104⅞
Peru 6s '60	76¾	76½
Peru 7s '59	96	96
Prand 6s '40	77¾	77¾
Poland 7s '47	84⅞	84⅝
Poland 8s '50	95½	95
Prague (City) 7½s '52	105⅝	105½
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	100¾	100¾
Roumania 7s	84	83½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	97	¾ 97
Rio de Ja (City) 6½s '53	78¼	78¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	74	74
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	84½	84½
Royal Dutch 4½s ww	89¼	89¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91½	91¼
Ruhr 6s	87	86⅝
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	101⅞	101⅞
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	93½	93½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	94	93⅞
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	84¾	84¾
Saxon State 6½s '46	93⅜	93½
Saxon State 7s '45	99¼	99¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅞	107¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	85½	85
Serbs Cro & Slovv 8s '62	97	96½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	104⅞	104⅞
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	77¾	77¾
Soissons (City) 6s '36	103½	103½
Sweden (King) ctf 5½s '54	104¼	104
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107⅝	107⅝
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104½	104½
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99¼	99¼
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100¼	100¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90½	90½
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	87⅞	87½
Tyrol 7s '52	94½	94½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅜	104¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	90¾	90½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	98	98
Vienna 6s '52	87½	87⅜
Wassau Mtg Bk 7s '52	98½	98¼
Warsaw 7s '58	80½	80½
Westphalia El 6s '53	87½	86⅝
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97¼	97

BONDS

$12000 Amoskeag 6s	80½	80	80
1000 Hood Rubbebr 7s	95	95	95
1000 KCM&B 5s	95½	95½	95½
1000 Miss Riv 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
3000 NE Tel 5s	101	101	101

CELLOPHANE PRICES CUT

NEW YORK—Substantial price reductions on regular cellophane are announced by the du Pont Cellophane Company to become effective May 26, Aug. 1 and Oct. 1 and are made possible by the increased production facilities available on those dates.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last May 26	Last May 24
120 Am & Cont	29	28	28½	27
840 Am Found	19¾	18	19¼	18¼
10 Am Pneu pf	19¾	19¾	19¾	
460 Am T&T	232½	229¾	230	231¾
3875 Am T&T rts	21¼	20¾	20¾	21½
100 Amoskeag	12½	12½	12½	..
1210 Andes Pet	.80	.75	.75	.80
100 Arin Com	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
95 Big Sanf	61	61	61	62
23 Big Sanf pf	100½	100½	100½	..
55 Bos El	82	82	82	82
20 Bos El 2pf	96	96	96	..
10 Bos & Alb	178¾	178¾	178¾	..
25 B&M pf A	80½	80½	80½	80½
25 B&M B sta	125½	125½	125½	126
6 Brown pf	82	82	82	..
275 City Service	35⅜	34⅝	34⅝	35⅜
280 Cred Alli	11½	11⅛	11⅛	..
110 Cr C & Int	11¾	11½	11¾	11½
130 East SS	32½	32	32½	32
30 E G&Fuel	36	36	36	..
15 E G&F pf	96½	96	96½	96½
20 E Mass Ry	6¾	6½	6¾	..
50 E Mass pf	30	30	30	34
100 E Mass A	16½	16½	16½	..
340 Edison Elec	273¾	272	272	272
24 Em Asso	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
10 Galy H pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
10 Gen Alloy	11¾	11¾	11¾	10½
10 Gen Capital	51	51	51	50½
260 Gilchrist	11½	11	11½	..
15 Hancock	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
100 Hathaway B	20	20	20	20⅜
15 Jenk Tel	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
200 Lake Copper	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
10 Mass Util	8	8	8	8
50 Nat Ser	4½	4½	4½	4½
5 No So Am	22	22	22	19½
965 No Butte	2⅜	2	2½	2¼
46 Pac Mills	25½	25	25	25
150 Pocahontas	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
250 Pub Util	24	23¾	24	23⅞
141 Quincy Min	24¼	23¾	24¼	24
2897 Quincy Min rts	.12	.10	.10	.15
25 Ry & Lt	83	83	83	83
100 Shawmut	19	19	19	19
232 Stone&Webster	97	96¾	97	..
61 Swift Inter	38	37½	38	..
282 Swift & Co	30¼	30	30¼	30½
26 Torrington	56½	56	56	57
70 Tri Cont	15⅝	15½	15½	..
10 Un Twist D	26	26	26	..
829 Uni Found	32	30	31¾	30
464 Uni Shoe	67½	67¼	68	68
395 US&El Pow	18	17⅝	18	17¾
5 Util Eq pf	84	84	84	84
440 Util Hyd	10¾	10⅝	10¾	11
10 Venez H	5	5	5	5
50 Waldorf	29¾	29¾	29¾	..
20 Walworth	32½	32½	33½	..

TRUST ISSUES LIST OF ITS INVESTMENTS

United Founders Publishes Holdings in 134 Stocks

United Founders Corporation has mailed to stockholders a letter listing, for the first time, the holdings of the company and subsidiaries above $100,000 in public utilities, railroads, insurance companies, investment companies and banks.

The letter lists 134 stocks, domestic and foreign, but does not list investments in 540 bond issues owned by the group, which together with preferred stocks, according to the letter, totaled not far below $70,000,000. Investments of less than $100,000 and miscellaneous holdings outside the five fields named, in which United Founders specializes, are not listed.

Subsidiaries of United Founders Corporation include American Founders Corporation, four investment companies controlled by the latter, and Investment Trust Associates.

The underlying securities in the consolidated portfolios of United Founders and subsidiaries showed, exclusive of interest and dividends received and profits taken, approximately 6.8 per cent appreciation in value between Nov. 30, 1929, the date of the annual report, and March

Arbitration Work Progress Is Cited

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The progress of arbitration is shown by the network of trade associations throughout the country which are identified with the activities of the American Arbitration Association, 300 such organizations taking part in the work, according to the third annual report of the association May 21.

Another indication of the increasing popularity of arbitration is the extent to which lawyers are using tribunals, the report said, 290 law firms having availed themselves of the association's services. The report emphasized the necessity for careful preparation of arbitration agreements and of observing the correct procedure.

During 1929, 387 cases were submitted to arbitration in New York City tribunal alone, the report said, including those which were pending at the beginning of the year. Of this number, 140 were settled privately or withdrawn. In disposing of the remainder, only 276 hearings were required, 509 arbitrators serving in these cases. In practically every case conducted under the rules of the association, the report said, the courts have upheld the decision of the arbitrators when an appeal has been made to have the decision set aside.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:15 p. m.—University String Ensemble.
5:45 Oliver N. Boisclair, soloist.
6:00 Big Brother Club.
6:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:35 "Cap'n and the Widder."
6:40 Announcement; news; baseball.
7:00 New England Coke Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, "Believe It or Not."
8:00 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; soloists.
8:30 NBC Gypsies; orchestra; quartet.
9:30 NBC, Family Party; Alfio Tedesco.
10:00 NBC, "Plane of Dreams."
10:30 NBC, Shell Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:55 Kyanize Road Man; time.
6:01 Weather; Kozak Radiogram.
6:04 Agricultural market report.
6:15 World Book Man.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 Statler Ensemble.
6:45 Scott Oracle; quartet; orchestra.
7:00 Time; "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Le Boeuf Penmen Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Roxy's Gang; Patricia Bowman.
8:30 "The First Alarm."
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra; trio; piano duo.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; Kodak Radiogram.
11:09 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 The Vosiners Orchestra.
5:45 Legal Stampers Orchestra; time; orchestra.
6:00 Ecco Good News Bearers.
6:15 Purple Petrolizers Orchestra.
6:30 The Troubadours Orchestra.
6:45 The Grenadiers Orchestra.
6:59 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 The Lady of the Ivories.
7:20 "Newspaper Sidelights"; time.
7:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
7:45 Tercentenary Mystery Messages.
8:00 CBS, Dramatic sketches and music.
8:30 CBS, Ceco Couriers; Henry Burbig.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketches and music.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris" sketch.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
10:30 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organ.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; announcement.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun's Radio Column.
11:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organ.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Program of Favorites.
5:30 Twilight Trio.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Song Contest; news; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Addresses, President Hoover, Robert W. Lamont.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, "Woman to Woman."
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:15 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves vs. Philadelphia.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "WJZ Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, MAY 27

Vocal and Instrumental

Caroline Andrews, soprano; orchestra (WJZ Chain). "Moment Musicale." 6.

Michael Rosenker, violinst; concert orchestra (Libby—WJZ Chain). Hungarian program. Hubay's "Hejri Kati," by soloist. 8:30.

"Salute" (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). Mixed chorus; concert orchestra. 10.

"Songbird" (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). Soloist and orchestra. 10.

Vaudeville (Radio Keith Orpheum—WEAF—T). One hour. 10:30.

"Grand Opera Concert" (CBS). "Rigoletto" excerpts by soloists, mixed quartet and orchestra. 10:30.

Rhythmic Music

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). Featuring some old ones and specialties. 8.

Willard Robison and his Deep River Orchestra (WOR). Popular selections of Mr. Robison's own composing in the vein of the Negro spiritual. Also the most famous "blues" of them all, "St. Louis Blues." 8.

"Mardi Gras" (CBS—T). Popular review and revival featuring Chick Endor as soloist, a mixed octet, male quartet, feminine trio and orchestra under Freddie Rich. 9.

Male Trio; orchestra (Continental—WEAF—T). Features by the Bakers' group, "Without a Song," by orchestra; "Italian Potpourri" and "Why Was I Born." 6:30.

Martha Attwood, soprano; Walter Mills, baritone; male trio; orchestra (Sun Oil—WJZ Chain). Popular "Sunoco Show" period. 9:30.

Ray Perkins, songs at piano; orchestra (Orange Crush—WJZ Chain). "Crush Dry Cronies and Old Topper" period. 10:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Mostly familiar bits, "Largo," "Leibestied," and "Henry VIII" dances. 6:05.

Savannah Liners Orchestra (Ocean—WJZ, WBZ). Sousa march, "The World is Waiting for the Sunrise" and "Farandole" from "Carmen" are of interest. 6:15.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Male quartet and instrumental ensemble. 11.

Characteristic Music

"Troika Bells" (WEAF Chain) Russian music by Alexander Krilliff's Balalaika Orchestra and Genia Fonarjova, soprano soloist. 8.

"Romany Patteran" (CBS—T). Feature, "Music Making of the Gypsies," descriptive fantasy by Emery Deutsch's gypsy orchestra. Fritz Vayda, soloist. 8:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7; NBC-Chicago and Pacific, 10:30.

"Musical Melodrama" (Johnson—WJZ Chain) Fire in Heathersley Hall. 9.

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS—T). "Bunk and Bunkers," a golf story. 10.

Talks

"Senatorial Investigations" (WEAF—T). Charles G. Ross, Washington newspaperman, in "Voters' Service" period. 5.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Longwood Towers, Brookline, Mass.

FURNISHED balcony apartment, extensive view over parkway; comfortable, homey; piano, housekeeping; café on premises; unfurnished rent only asked; from June 10 to Sept. 1. Tel. Aspinwall 0878, or D-64, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN AND FOR SUMMER SHOPS

Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
59a Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 8035
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Sacrifice, 3 rooms and dinette, unfurnished; modern conveniences; 30 minutes from New York City. Tel. Bronxville 5294 or write Box B-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOTEL HEMENWAY—To sublet, privately furnished suite, 2 rooms and bath, light, airy; beautiful view. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 238 Huntington Ave., Boston. Kenmore 4033.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive 2-room apartment; central. Telephone Bryant 0423.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PLEASANT VIEW AND BOW, $5.00 round trip from Boston daily; 7-pass. Packard Sedan; other rates on request. Beacon 4309, MacNEIL.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

Bailey Island, Casco Bay, Maine

FOR RENT, ROSELEDGE—Three well-furnished cottages, 9, 7, 6 rooms, bath, modern plumbing, open fireplaces, electricity; fine location, well-kept grounds, beautiful, unobstructed views; season $500, $400, $300. S. D. SKIDMORE, 1706 N. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WEST OSSIPEE, N. H.—Bungalow, 5 furnished rooms, large screened porch, beautiful mountain view; near good bathing beach; to let or for sale. MRS. G. E. W. BROOKS, 69 Concord St., Holliston, Mass.

WOODMERE, E. JAFFREY, N. H.—In pine grove, mountains, lakes, screen porches, fireplace. Apply B. W. LOGAN.

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GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460
Apt. 3. NEW YORK CITY

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BANKING. Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telepnone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
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VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W. 40th. New York City. Pennsylvania 5389.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Hairdresser wanted; Monday, Friday, Saturday; not less than 4 years' experience. WOLF, 1609 Columbia Ave.

POSITION for houseworker to help with cooking and do laundry for family 3 adults; good home. Kindly write MAMLUCK, 3 Wildwood Road, Larchmont, N. Y.

WANTED—French-Swiss mother's helper for two girls, 12 and 13; light upstairs housework, sewing, French lessons; generally useful; Long Island suburb. Apply MRS. BUEL, 58 East 65th St., New York City. Phone Rhinelander 5274.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

LADY, leaving city 1st of month, wishes to sell 8 rooms of furniture, Oriental rugs, electric player-piano, parlor suite, and mahogany bedroom suite. 28 Stanton Road, Suite 1, Brookline, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

WEYMOUTH, MASS., Front St.—For rent, 7 rooms in duplex house; $45; all conveniences; garden space. F. W. HARRIS, 40 Summer St. 0159-J.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor on their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND

Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

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PRINTING—Anything—small or large orders—cards, bills, stationery, menus, announcements, programs, booklets; GOOD work; GOOD service; reasonable prices. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

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WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W.

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EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Pleasant, homelike surroundings, single and double rooms, running water; convenient to trolley or train. 17 Chestnut St. Orange 3753.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 850-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON, Back Bay—Pleasant, light rooms in Copley Square; single $4 to $12, double $5 to $12; Huntington Ave., Norway, Clearway and Gainsboro Streets, $5 to $12 single, $8 to $12 double. R. C. EVEREST, 8 Norway, Suite 3. Copley 1732-W for appointments.

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Unusually large room arranged for light housekeeping; also small room. Tel. Copley 4066-J.

BOSTON, 93 Mountfort St., Suite 2—Pleasant rooms; breakfast optional; free parking. Ken. 3640.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 81 Ivy St., Suite 7—Pleasant, quiet rooms; transients. Regent 5933-M.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

BUSINESS woman away during the day will share her apartment; all home privileges. Phone evenings, University 4133-M. (Cambridge, Mass.).

KEW GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Large corner room, next bath, twin beds; suitable 2 business girls; $12; 3 minutes station. WEST, Apt. B-2, Kew Kensington Court.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. S. A. TERREY, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 609 West 114th (95)—Large room, newly furnished; river view; top floor.

NEW YORK CITY, 533 West 112th (7-E). Near Broadway and church—Light, clean room for refined lady in small American family; meals optional.

NEW YORK CITY, 1 West 68th—Large room, bath, $18.00; single $10.00, $8.00; elevator apartment; excellent location. ROUZEE.

NEW YORK CITY, 46 West 96th St.—Well furnished, cheery rooms, modern. $7.00 up. Call after 3 p. m. BLAKE, second floor.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished rooms for transients, near Capitol and Congressional Library; reasonable. 220 Indiana Ave. N. W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Young man, careful driver and good mechanic; can furnish perfect references. Call Ken. 0569 (Boston, Mass.).

EXPERIENCED man, commercial knowledge, many years manager department store, buying, selling, advertising, seeks position anything of business nature. Box K-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HEAD WAITER (colored) wishes position; can furnish competent crew, men or women. McDONALD, 13 West 131st St., New York City.

WATCHMAKER
seeks situation with New York City firm or REPAIR WORK to be done at home. Box W-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced general office work, can take entire charge; in or near Pittsburgh; good references. Phone Lehigh 0466.

EXPERIENCED attendant companion to lady or girl; willing to travel. Box W-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Position for cook and second maid, sisters, Germans, preferably together; well recommended. 33 Powell St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 4762.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 300 West 108th, Apt. 6E. MASHEY—Sublet, comfortable light large 3 rooms, housekeeping; conveniently situated; July 1-September 9; reasonable; adults.

NEW YORK CITY, 360 Central Park West—Beautifully furnished 3-room apartment, opposite church; desirable exposure. Riverside 8553.

N. Y. C.—For rent, comfortable 4-room furnished apartment near Christian Science church. 62 East 190th St., Apt. 4D. Tel. Raymond 1578.

N. Y. C., 28 West 88th St.—Beautiful 2-room apartment; 2, 4 persons; exclusive; $20 week. Telephone Schuyler 10210.

PRIVATE summer home, completely furnished, fireplace; shore front; boat; ice house; for the season, $400. M. R. KNITEL, 2701 Grand Concourse, New York City.

WANTED—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Couple desire apartment two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Box D-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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LYNCHBURG

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
Our New Store
is quite complete with a full line of fresh merchandise. It is always a pleasure to serve you.
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Buckingham & Flippin
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds
of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
912 MAIN ST LYNCHBURG, VA.

G. A. COLEMAN CO.
BEAUTIFUL SHOES
We have the famous
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
in the latest styles
911 MAIN STREET LYNCHBURG, VA.

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN

DELAWARE
Wilmington — Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Equitable Trust Bldg. News Stand.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Rochelle News Stand, Union Station; Grace Dodge Shop, No. Capitol and E Sts., Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 15th St., N. W.; Mr. Marty's Store, 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand, Veterans' Bureau, Arlington Bldg.; I. A. Birch, 1616 H St., N. W.; O. Askin's News Stand, 1794 Columbia Road, N. W.; Capitol News Co., 227 B St., N. W.; Union News Stand No. 1, Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Charles E. Phillips News Stand, National Press Bldg.
MARYLAND
Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station. Cumberland—Fort Cumberland Hotel News Stand; Algonquin Hotel.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples Bank Bldg., 7th and Main Sts. Newport News—Delmont News Stand, 2502 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 28th St. and Washington Ave.
Norfolk—Atlantic Book Store, 14 Arcade Bldg. Portsmouth—Davis News Stand, High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Union News Co., Broad St. Station; L. P. Levy Co., Inc., 603 East Broad St.; Bus Terminal News Stand, 413 East Broad St.; News Stand at Main Street Station; Hotel Jefferson News Stand.
Roanoke—Mountain Trust Bldg. News Stand.
WEST VIRGINIA
Clarksburg—J. P. Garrow's News Stand, Waldo Hotel Pike News Stand, Fourth St.
Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel.
Huron—Sherman & Moe, 265 Dakota Ave.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand.
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.
Wheeling—Mcburg Hotel Lobby.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS (Continued)

DRY GOODS—SHOES
BESKIN'S DEPARTMENT STORE Inc.
2400-08 Jefferson Ave.
and 2910-12 Washington Ave.
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Clothiers to the entire family.

NACHMAN'S
The Shopping Center
A Complete Department Store, that caters to the wants of the entire family.
QUALITY, SERVICE and REASONABLE PRICES

LET OUR PRICES BE YOUR GUIDE
The Broadway Department Store
Newport News, Va.

For Music and Musical Instruments PATRONIZE
E. MC D. GEMMELL
2613 WASHINGTON AVENUE

Schmelz National Bank
Washington Avenue at 25th Street
Home of Mr. 4%

EPES STATIONERY CO.
Office and Social
STATIONERY
Newport News, Virginia

G. & G. COAL CO.
Highest Grade Coal
24th St. and Virginia Ave.
PHONE 998

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

NORFOLK

RICE'S
350 Granby Street
BIEN JOLIE
Foundation Garments for the new Princess Silhouette
ETHEL CHRISTY
Graduate Corsetiere

MEMBER FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY
The J. Newton
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

George W. Thomas & Co.
Shoes and Hosiery
Southland Hotel 339 Granby St.
Tel. 23768

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

RICHMOND

BONCILLA BEAUTY SHOP
(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Marcel Waving

CARPET CLEANING
9x12 Rugs Shampooed, 2.50
Fire-proof and Moth-proof Storage
HEROLD R. HOFHEIMER
2816 W. Broad Street Blvd. 17

W. H. JENKS
ELECTRIC WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
903 East Grace St Mad. 1982

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND (Continued)

High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST.
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Goldex Tailored Wear.

POOLE'S PEWTER TRADE MARK
Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
Second at Broad Street

JACK HORNER'S CORNER
HANOVER and LOMBARDY
PHONE BOUL. 100

Aspics, cheese straws, rolls, sandwiches, mayonnaise, layer and individual cakes fresh daily.

Call Boulevard 4783
BROOKS TRANSFER
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING
F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family

LAIRD-SCHOBER CO.
Shoes for Women

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

Fuel of All Kinds
SAMUEL H. COTTRELL & SONS
1103 W. Marshall Blvd. 2800

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

Ewarts Cafeteria
112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4159
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

Weiler Service Station
Amoco Gas
Allen Ave. at Broad Blvd. 4585

MOSMILLER—Florist
Richmond's Reliable Florist
115 E. Main Phones Mad. 1117-1118

Native Smithfield Hams | Virginia Roe Herrings | Water Ground Corn Meal
R. L. CHRISTIAN & CO.
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Prompt Delivery. Responsible charge accounts solicited.

Hosiery Repairing
Southern Stelos Company, Inc.
410 EAST GRACE STREET

ROANOKE

You'll like shopping at HANCOCK'S —Roanoke's Metropolitan Department Store.
Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
601-609 S. Jefferson St.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Walk-Over
SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
204 South Jefferson Street
Roanoke, Va.

CALDWELL SITES CO.
Booksellers, Stationers, Radios, Records, etc.
105 S. Jefferson St., Roanoke, Va.

KLENSALL CLEANING and DYE WORKS Inc.
806 Franklin Road, Roanoke, Virginia
"By our work we are known. By our service we have grown."
Specializing in Rugs and Drapes
Phones 661—662

Colonial-American National Bank
Roanoke, Virginia
4% Paid on Savings

Hickey-Freeman Clothes
STETSON HATS
Bush and Hancock, Inc.
208 S. Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

SUDANETTE
The cotton dress fabric for all generations. Showing it in solid colors and prints, 36 inches wide, $1.25 yd.
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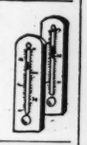
Roanoke's Leading Department Store

KELVINATOR
with Iso-Thermic Tubes — the automatic self starting device for fast freezing.



THURMAN & BOONE CO. Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

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Members of
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General Contractors
Peoples Exchange Bank Bldg.
Skill, Integrity Responsibility
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

COYLE and RICHARDSON BEAUTY PARLOR
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
By Louise C. Clayton
BRANCH 13 CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Cafeteria
Mrs. WILLARD McKEE
108-110 HALE STREET

W. W. ARMSTRONG
Painter and Decorator
926 COLUMBIA BOULEVARD
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
Phone Capitol 2119

CLARKSBURG

WaterSpar Varnish
Lacquer and Enamels
Put color in the home—the sunshiny, cheering color of WaterSpar for furniture, floors and woodwork.
Allen S. Cheesman
205 West Maine Street

PARSON-SOUDERS COMPANY
One of West Virginia's Great Stores
222 W. Main St. Phone 3000
Clarksburg, W. Va.

Modernize Your Bathroom
with Colored Fixtures
H. A. SPENCER
777-779 W. PIKE STREET

Amon-Flinn Studio
Makers of Portraits That Live
FORDYCE BUILDING
CLARKSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

Good Taste Demands a Quality Hat
BERNICE HAT SHOP
122 SOUTH 4TH STREET

Palace Furniture Co.
FURNITURE, STOVES RUGS, RADIOS
MAIN ST. CLARKSBURG

HUNTINGTON

Announcing a Display of Men's Wearing Apparel for Spring
Geo. H. Wright Co.
"Wright on the corner"
4th Ave. at 10th St., Huntington

OLDEST *LARGEST*
The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
Huntington's Largest Gift Store

Don't Put Off Starting
to save, because the longer you procrastinate the harder it will be to begin. Let nothing prevent your saving a portion of your income every week, or every month.
UNION BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY

PIGGLY WIGGLY HUNTINGTON COMPANY
STORES:
928 Third Ave. 516 20th St.
1117 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
701 14th St. West

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

DAVIS BROTHERS
with
H. C. GORDON & CO.
GENERAL INSURANCE
First Huntington National Bank Bldg.
Phone 25440

Bradshaw-Diehl Co.
3rd Ave. at 10th Street
Ready with complete Women's APPAREL for Your "Summer-Out-of-Doors"

INSURANCE
The G. DON MILLER INSURANCE CO.
Day and Night Bank Building

United States Tires
Vesta Batteries
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
Sixth Ave. at Tenth St. Phone 5171

The location of a good watchmaker is worth remembering
C. L. KIRKPATRICK
WATCH & CLOCK SHOP
ROOM 414, UNION BANK BUILDING

Werninger & Brown
General Insurance
COAL EXCHANGE BLDG.
Phone 6417 Phone 7405

MODEL LAUNDRY
The Home of Clean Linen

Fifth Avenue Hotel and Cafeteria
9th St. and 5th Ave., Opp. Post Office

THE SANITARY DELICATESSEN
Phone 6833 527 Eighth St.
Huntington, W. Va.

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Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
1129 Market St., Wheeling, W. Va.
932 4th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

CONNER BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
2615 Chapline St. Phone 3554
Harry E. Conner Elmer E. Conner

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

FLATS TO LET (Continued)

LONDON, SOUTH KENSINGTON — Furnished ground floor and semi-basement maisonette for August; 2 large reception, 4 bedrooms; kitchen and usual offices; continual hot water; service lift from kitchen; Blüthner grand piano, etc.; most conveniently situated; terms £9.9.0 per week. Box K-2465, The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Near Christian Science church, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11—Unfurnished self-contained flats, all modern improvements, constant hot water, electric light and heating, 1 reception, 2 bed, kitchen and bath from £135 p. a. inclusive; resident caretaker. Apply E. BLASKETT & SON, 63 Queens Gardens, W. 2. Phone Padd. 3143.

LONDON, Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2—To let, well furnished flat for about 3 months from June; ground floor, large sitting room, bedroom, bathroom, constant hot water, telephone, restaurant; 3 guineas weekly. Box M-178, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Furnished, July, self-contained upper maisonette, very open and airy situation; 2 reception, 2 double bedrooms, usual offices, geyser, electric light, telephone; 3 gns. weekly. HURD, 80 Lonsdale Road, Barnes.

LONDON, BAYSWATER—Ground floor flat, unfurnished, self-contained, geyser bath, gas, electric light; quiet house. Park 7633. MISS EVANS, 36 Colville Terrace, W. 11.

FOR SALE

16 STOP BELL ORGAN, excellent condition. ROBINSON, 9 Wellesley Road, Wanstead, London, E. 11.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE, Palmers Avenue, North Cheam, Surrey, well-built, specially attractive labour-saving, semi-detached houses comprising 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchenette, etc.; price £975 or £1000 with garage. Apply J. W. HALL & SON, 148 Addiscombe Road, Croydon. Phone Addiscombe 1753.

LONDON, Hornsey Rise, N.—Freehold house for sale; 3 flats entirely self-contained, gas, electric light; ground floor, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath; first floor, 6 rooms, kitchen, bath; semi-basement, large room, kitchen; with vacant possession largest flat. 16 Crescent Road, Crouch End, N. 8. Tel. No. Mount View 4024.

LONDON, Bijou Georgian House, Catherine St., Westminster—2 reception, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc., with or without furniture of character. Box M-180, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Freehold detached modern house, 6 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, lavatory, cloakroom ground floor; every convenience; good garage and garden. Apply 8 ROE, 18 Arden Road, Church End, Finchley, N. 3.

MOTORCARS

REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, Automobile Engineers, 39 Grosvenor Place, London, S. W. 1, Sloane 3548—Cars of all makes supplied, new or second-hand; accessories, tyres, insurance, shipping, house lighting sets and wireless.

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LONDON, 24 Nottingham Place, W.

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TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY
(Continued)

ALLSOP & CO.
Chartered Surveyors, Auctioneers & Estate Agents
Agents for West End and City, Residential and Business Premises, Flats, etc.
15 SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W. 1
(Regent 3722)

The House Bureau
(M. A. RYAN)
HOUSES and FLATS
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED
351 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3
(South Kensington End)
Telephone—Flaxman 2747
Station: South Kensington. Bus 14, 96

TYPEWRITING

TYPEWRITING	Mrs. Bartholomew 113a Westbourne Grove
DUPLICATING	London Park 7986
DUPLICATING & TYPEWRITING	J. R. STIBBS Monument Chambers, London, E. C. 4. Royal 8036

VISITING TAILOR

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SPRING ORDER
Send postcard & I will call.
MR. ELLENS, experienced Ladies' & Gentlemen's Tailor, 30 Sharsted St., London, S. E. 17.

WANTED

COMPOSER, waltzes, foxtrots, etc., wishes get in touch with publishers or producers. Box M-189, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ENGLAND

ESSEX

WALTHAMSTOW

WALTHAMSTOW'S SHOPPING CENTRE
LIDSTONES
DRAPERY STORE
7-17 HIGH STREET, E.17

LONDON

BRIXTON

Janet Grant
HIGH CLASS GOWNS, COATS, MILLINERY
406A Streatham High Road, S. W. 16
Phone Streatham 7813

CHELSEA

COLLINS & SHRIMPTON
BUTCHERS
113 DRAYCOTT AVENUE, Chelsea, S. W. 3
Telephone KENSINGTON 1700
Finest Quality Scotch & English Meat, also First Grade Imported.

HAMPSTEAD

LOOSE COVERS
CURTAINS
BLINDS
UPHOLSTERY
J. SIDNEY MASON
67 Parfax Road, South Hampstead, N. W. 6
Phone Maida Vale 5633

LONDON

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
and Breeches Makers
23 BUCKLERSBURY
Three doors from the Mansion House
Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4
RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention
Phone: Central 8030

Britannic Carbon Company
Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons, Typewriting, Duplicating, Office Stationery, Printing, etc.
TRANSLATIONS
Phone City 2985
17 Gresham Street, London, E. C. 2

Permanent Waving
Great care taken to produce a beautiful wave
E. SMITH
112a Westbourne Grove
Appointments Park 0207

PROTHEROE Ltd.
Builders — Decorators
Heating Electrical — Period Work
Sanitary Engineers — Furniture
Colour Scheme Specialists
41 Andover Place, Kilburn, N. W. 6
Phone Maida Vale 2146

COIFFEUR DE DAMES
Water Waving a Speciality
JOHN ZANDE
Manicure — On Paris Francais
117 Westbourne Grove, W.2.
(5 doors from Bradleys)
Phone Park 5602

GWYN-MOYRA, Florist
Wedding and Table Decorations
Window boxes filled and made to measure
Also Garden Work Undertaken
(Special Cream Cheese & Honey from a Welsh Farm)
148 SLOANE ST., S. W. 1 — Sloane 1910

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH-CLASS GROCERS
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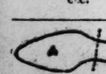

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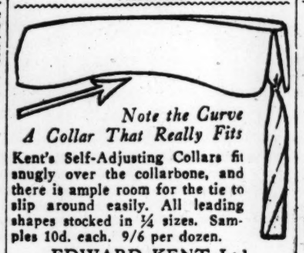
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: SOCRATES.

Where: Greece.

When: Fifth to fourth centuries B. C.

Why famous: A Greek philosopher, perhaps the greatest moral teacher of the pagan world. It is thought that his father was a sculptor and that Socrates followed the same profession for a time. He was given a good education, in accordance with Athenian law; he was familiar with geometry and astronomy. At the opening of the Age of Pericles, he was a young man whose intellect was keen and acquisitive. One pictures him lingering in public places—streets and baths and market-places, at the games and at the play—ready to thrust eager questions upon anyone patient and wise enough to attend. By so doing, he occasionally associated with the Sophists—a new school of teachers not in the best repute; and thus, unjustly, he suffered for their mistakes.

In his youth Socrates, with his strangely ugly face, which, the Athenians believed, patterned that of a satyr, had been both soldier and politician. But he was never a popular nor a comfortable person to have about, because of his positive views and his habit of expressing them freely. The Athenians, haughty citizens of what the world has looked upon as the ideal democracy, did not like criticism; yet Socrates criticized them constantly and vehemently. For instance, he ridiculed their favorite method of selecting magistrates by means of a lottery, contending that chance was a poor thing to rely upon in important matters. However, when Socrates was brought to trial, it was not for having used his sharp tongue to embarrass the government. The charges brought against him were these: "Socrates is guilty of crime—first, for not worshipping the gods whom the city worships, but in introducing new divinities of his own; next, for corrupting the youth. The penalty is death." That meant the cup of hemlock poison, which history has so long and so vividly remembered.

Socrates believed he had been ordained by some higher power to carry out a religious mission. Men gathered about him instinctively to learn; naturally he taught them. First of all, and perhaps last as well, he taught them the precept: "Know thyself." In striving to make religion practical to his fellows, he is said to have brought philosophy down to earth and to the common understanding. Although familiar with the precepts of the older philosophers, he lifted their teachings higher according to his own light. Hence the charge of impiety, which has been shared by so many of liberated vision all through the ages. It has been often said that his was the purest system of morals which the world knew until the advent of the Christian era.

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: It is strange the Pullman people put up year after year with huge losses of linen, rather than put in embroidered guest towels.

Ohio State Journal: One of the chief worries will be solved when an auto tire is invented that will get flat on top instead of the bottom.

Richmond Register: If the timber supply ever gets so low that it endangers the supply of golf and baseball bats, it will then be possible to arouse interest in forestry.

Odds and Ends

New York's Milk

The average daily consumption of milk in New York City exceeds 2,500,000 quarts.

Seeing the Tall Buildings

During 1929 a daily average of 144,721 persons visited New York, an increase of more than 11,000 daily over the preceding year.

Hotel for Employed Mothers

Plans under way for a hotel in New York for employed mothers with small children will include an auditorium, swimming pool, kindergarten and open-air playgrounds with supervised play for the children.

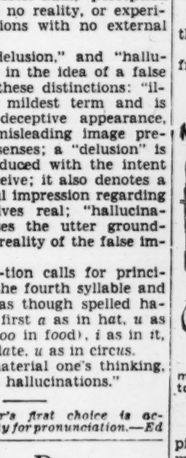
British Reforestation

The British Government plans to expend about $17,000,000 on a reforestation program which will cover a period of 10 years of tree planting.

"Tallies"

Willow sticks known as "tallies" were used for centuries in England as receipts for the payment of taxes, fines and licenses, notches cut in the wood indicating the amount of money represented. When the practice was discontinued in 1826, those on hand were used for fuel in the stoves which warmed the houses of Parliament.

WORLD CANDY CONSUMPTION



The per capita consumption of candy for the world is estimated at 12 pounds a year.

A Quotation for Today

SPEAK little of difficulties; they involve your own weaknesses and prejudices.
—JAMES E. BELL.

A Word a Day

Hallucination

This word is derived from the Latin verb variously spelled *hallucinari, allucinari,* or *alucinari,* meaning "to dream, rave, wander in mind." We use it to designate the state of being affected by visions or imaginary perceptions, or the object of a hallucinatory perception; Webster adds, "perception of objects with no reality, or experience of sensations with no external cause."

"Illusion," "delusion," and "hallucination" agree in the idea of a false seeming, with these distinctions: "illusion" is the mildest term and is applied to a deceptive appearance, an unreal or misleading image presented to the senses; a "delusion" is an illusion produced with the intent to mock or deceive; it also denotes a false or harmful impression regarding things themselves real; "hallucination" emphasizes the utter groundlessness and unreality of the false impression.

Hal-lu-ci-na'-tion calls for principal accent on the fourth syllable and is pronounced as though spelled ha-lu-si-na'-shun, first *a* as in *hat,* *u* as in *use* (not as *oo* in *food*), *i* as in *it,* second *a* as in *late,* *u* as in *circus.*

"The more material one's thinking, the more one's hallucinations."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Two Scottish Gentlemen

Boston

TWO Scottish gentlemen sauntered over to East Boston to watch the crowds arrive on an ocean liner. Idly they observed homecomers and strangers—some to be met and embraced by relatives, or friends, others, alas, with perplexed faces and bewildered eyes—alone!

Soon they noticed a little woman surrounded by baggage. There was no one to meet her. She looked so wearied and helpless, that they went to her and asked if they might be of some assistance. She was a stranger in a strange land, going to Detroit, to join her husband. So they quieted her fears, took her to her train, looked after her luggage, bought her some fruit and magazines, and telegraphed to her husband to meet her at a certain train. They also put her in the care of the conductor.

A week later they received a letter from the husband, expressing a heart overflowing with gratitude.

Since then these two "Scotch Samaritans," as their friends know them, have made a practice of meeting the incoming steamers whenever possible, and performing similar kindnesses to any and all in need of their help. They have made themselves and their mission known to the captains of the steamers, who gladly put passengers in their care.

They have been performing this "play-of-charity" as they call it for three years or more, and their interest in their fellow men has not abated.

Activity

"AS the Sundial carries on, day after day, year in, year out," writes Miss J. D., Kew Gardens, N. Y., "it helps to demonstrate that the supply of good is continuous and inexhaustible." Then suiting the action to the word she incloses a contribution telling of a ragged little bootblack who, not finding a customer for a shine, laid his kit at a woman's feet and asked if he might not "do" her shoes as he'd "ruther be woikin' than doin' nothin.'" After the busy ordeal, the woman reflecting "that's a prospective New York business man for you," gladly extracted the necessary coins from her purse. "But you didn't ask fer it, so I don't charge nothin.'" said the boy. The woman insisted. But the boy's grimy hand touched a torn cap, and he disappeared.

In Lighter Vein

Size Stretches Every Time

Teacher: "What is the most elastic thing in the earth?"

Frank: "The fish that got away from Father!"

Humorist
Little Girl (as hippo yawns): "Oh, mother, wouldn't he want a big hand to be polite?"

Can You Beat It?

Tennyson could take a worthless piece of paper, write a poem on it, and make it worth $65,000. That's genius.

Some men can sign a check and make it worth $50,000. That's capital.

The Government can take an ounce of silver worth 50 cents and make it worth $1. That's money.

A mechanic can take material worth $15 and make it into watch springs worth $50. That's skill.

An artist can take a 50-cent piece of canvas and paint a picture on it worth hundreds of dollars. That's art.

A merchant can take an article costing 75 cents and sell it for $1. That's business.

The author of this can write a check for $9000, but it wouldn't be worth a cent. That's tough.—*Pathfinder.*

The Misprint

The Vicar: "The collection this morning will be taken in aid of the arch fund, and not, as erroneously printed in the Parish Magazine, in aid of the arch fiend."—*Bystander.*

Inside Information

"Nobody," writes the author of a recent article on jokesmithery, "will admit that he makes a living at joke-writing."

Well, dear brother, nobody does.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Not a Word!

The dinner guest's nose was exceptionally large, and Father had noticed Willie staring at it. Expecting the boy to make some frank and outspoken comment, he gave him a disapproving glance.

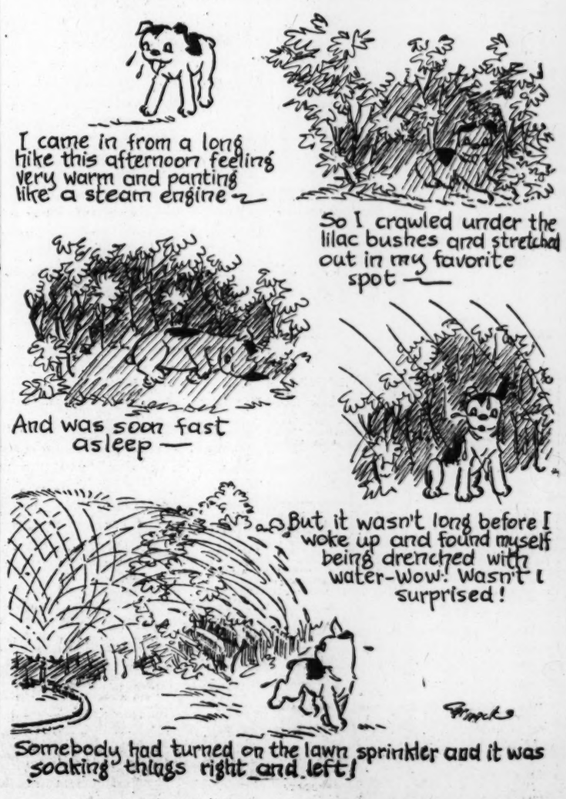
"That's all right, Dad," came the reassuring response. "I'm not going to say anything. I'm just looking at it!"

Overheard

"Oh, why was I ever brought up to be a writer?" sighed the cub to his fellow reporters.

"You weren't!" came the unexpected reply of the city editor.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


I came in from a long hike this afternoon feeling very warm and panting like a steam engine
So I crawled under the lilac bushes and stretched out in my favorite spot
And was soon fast asleep
But it wasn't long before I woke up and found myself being drenched with water-Wow! Wasn't I surprised!
Somebody had turned on the lawn sprinkler and it was soaking things right and left!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Behind China's Civil War

THE march of civil war has brought China to the most serious crisis since the Nationalist Government established its capital at Nanking. The nation stands before a new portal, uncertain which way the door will swing. If it swings in one direction, China may emerge into the period of political tutelage, second of the three reconstruction steps defined by Sun Yat-sen, father of the revolution. But if the door opens the other way, China is likely to find herself suddenly hurled back into the first era—the period of military operations which he declared necessary to weld a united nation.

For the offensive northward from the Lunghai Railway—with the Chinese war lords again battling over the control and destiny of the Middle Kingdom—is in sharp contrast to the opera bouffe "wars" of the last few years. It is estimated that nearly one-half of the 2,000,000 troops under arms in China are tributary to this struggle between the northern tuchuns and the Central Government. Military operations of this magnitude, combined with those now somewhat dormant in southern China, as well as the depredations of armed Communist groups and bandits, face the country with a situation comparable in severity to the famine that has wrought tremendous hardship in the northern provinces.

The immediate military crisis focuses upon the claims of Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of Shansi, and Feng Hu-hsiang, so-called "Christian general," leaders of the northern coalition. Their violent disagreement with President Chiang Kai-shek hinges as much on individual ambition as upon disagreement over Chiang's internal policies. Their accusation that the President is attempting to establish a virtual dictatorship is no new charge in China's politico-military upheavals.

These problems, however, suggest a deeper issue. It is the question of whether force is the only method by which drastic changes of internal government can be obtained—the only safeguard against oppression and despotism. Not long ago, war was accepted as the final arbiter of international disputes. Yet today it is outlawed among nations as definitely as is armed conflict among individuals. Is there, then, no substitute for civil war? Must China, as a practical example, spread carnage over her fertile acres to bring a change in the existing order?

The political systems of the nations have been developed in answer to this problem. They provide a way to change governments and to alter policies through orderly processes. China's basic problem is that she possesses no practical method of changing leadership, save through force.

How, then, is a nation to avoid strife and revolution in that period before stable government is established? It is a problem for the years to answer. But a solution ultimately will be found, as certainly as arbitration and conference have been made at least partially effective as substitutes for the once inevitable horrors of international war. Thus the problem of China transcends the aspect of a mere internal upheaval and becomes part of one belonging to the world to solve.

The Showboat at Sea

THE showboat, of thrilling memory, is likely to be revived in an oceanized form if the German players of the National Theater of Weimar succeed in their project of chartering a trusty merchantman and setting sail for coastal art centers in the Eastern, and perhaps also the Western Hemisphere. Whether an ordinary deep-sea cargo boat can be groomed into as satisfactory a theater as the broad-bottomed Mississippi variety seems a little doubtful. But after a taste of Max Reinhardt's ability to turn the barest barn into a stately cathedral and the one-ring circus into a forest, one can never tell what his ingenious compatriots may make of that most unromantic of vessels, the ocean "tramp."

The enterprise will be a novel and attractive one for maritime theater-lovers—for the neo-showboat, like its sister of the Mississippi, must keep to its waterway audiences. Whether it will be able to berth in such desirable sites as its forerunner remains to be seen, for the dock precincts of the sizable ports are not usually associated with the lorgnette and the opera cloak. But this disadvantage may well be outweighed by the clear gain in atmosphere through presenting the audience with play, players and playhouse all complete. At least the German players will be exempt from the plight of the tragedian who, having to play in a theater steeped in musical comedy, finds his audience insisting on regarding his performance as good fun.

The tour of the theater boat will be the more welcome since except for the appearance of occasional German troupes in the leading cities of Europe and America, relatively little is known of German plays and players. Germany's contribution has hitherto been to the theater rather than to the drama. Apart from Reinhardt, erratic and bewildering manipulator of masses, who burst on the vision of a mechanically ambitious world as the true prophet of bigness in dramatics, there was Max Littmann, who swept away the gilded tawdriness of the old theater (Ah, what thrills there were in tawdry things!) and did much to bring in the clean-cut, up-and-coming playhouse of today. Then there are the electrical geniuses, Linnebach and Hasait, who will produce a whole mountain out of a few beams of projected light. Above all there is Otto Brahm, who did more than most to mount the producer on the Parnassian pedestal he now occupies.

But as for the drama itself, beyond the fact that there are state theaters in Berlin, Munich, Darmstadt, Stuttgart and Frankfurt, putting on attractive repertories of progressive plays, that the expressionistic Toller and Kaiser stir up intermittent sensations, and that names like Sudermann, Hauptmann and Wedekind of the realistic school and von Hofmannstahl of the idealistic sometimes figure on non-Teutonic repertories, German productions, whether modern or classical, are all too little known abroad. The repertory of the Weimar theater boat does well to include Goethe's "Faust," Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell," Hofmannstahl's "Jedermann," and, of course, a little Shakespeare in German.

Mr. Fort of New Jersey

IT WAS, of course, to have been expected, after Dwight W. Morrow's frank declaration of his views, antagonistic to the prohibition policy, that some candidate for the United States Senate would arise in New Jersey who would seek to represent the convictions of that great body of citizens who believe emphatically that the support of the prohibition law is essential to the establishment of good order, the continuance of prosperity, and the encouragement of proper respect for the federal authority in the minds of citizens. Such a candidate has appeared in Franklin Fort, the present representative in Congress of the Ninth District of New Jersey.

A successful man of business, rather than a politician; a graduate of Princeton University, and a man active in public affairs, Mr. Fort is not unknown to the voters of his State, though he has not attained the eminence possessed by his most distinguished adversary. His record in Congress, now extending over three terms, has been that of a hard-working and capable legislator. He is a regular Republican, a supporter of the Administration, and, like Mr. Morrow, on terms of intimacy with the President.

Presumably on all matters of party policy save one Mr. Fort is in substantial harmony with Mr. Morrow or with the other wet candidate in the Republican primary, Joseph S. Frelinghuysen. On that issue, however, which is now engaging so largely the thought of the American people, he differs sharply with his opponents. He puts his policy into a phrase: "I am opposed to any return to the sale of intoxicating liquor under any known or suggested form of law or regulation. I believe in the Eighteenth Amendment."

There could be no more unequivocal and specific declaration of conviction than this. Mr. Fort will not in the course of his campaign be compelled to explain how he is going to cater to the appetite for alcohol without permitting the return of the saloon. He will not have to guard his tongue lest in urging the ultimate repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment he estrange his dry supporters by urging or condoning violation of the laws enacted under it, or antagonize the wets by advocating obedience to law. He will not have to try to harmonize the forces of evil and the forces of good, the advocates of the return of liquor and those who hold it to be a menace to social order. He occupies the position, happy for a man of convictions and sincerity, of having presented a clear and definite declaration of policy which he does not have to qualify, to limit, or to weaken in the effort to secure support. Like Luther, he nails up his thesis defiantly, and says: "Here I stand; I can do no otherwise. God help me."

Mr. Fort will not find it necessary to search around for ways and means of placing an effectual limitation upon the evils of liquor. He accepts the prohibition amendment and the laws enacted under it, and will only have to urge the thorough observance, or, if necessary, the more rigid enforcement of those laws. He can conduct a true campaign of education. Common opinion would have it that he is addressing a constituency radically opposed to his views. Other candidates for the suffrages of independent peoples have done this before. It is the part of the statesman who has definite convictions to meet such a situation, and to convert his constituents to his own viewpoint.

Whether Mr. Fort can accomplish this is yet to be determined. There is everything in his prohibition attitude to commend him to the dry voters of his State, and little in his public record which can justly antagonize those of his own party. Both his political and personal qualifications, of course, will undergo searching consideration by those who are to pass upon his senatorial ambitions. How much his patriotic and unequivocal attitude on prohibition may commend him to their support is a thing for the Republican voters of New Jersey to determine.

A New Textile Tradition

SPEAKING of industrial problems in New England, John S. Lawrence of the New England Council some months ago ascribed the cause of many of the problems to "industrial maturity." Younger industrial sections have been hampered by fewer traditions. Business analysts have declared that the old traditions have bound leaders in the textile industry, especially cotton; that antiquated machinery in many mills, outworn methods of merchandising, and sectional viewpoints, bred of past practices, have been the real reasons why textiles have not shared in recent waves of prosperity.

But in the last few months there have been unmistakable signs of awakening within the industry. A new tradition of plain speaking and courageous common sense appears to be in the seedling stage. Henry P. Kendall, a manufacturer whose success gives him undeniable right to be heard, crystallized, in a letter to President Hoover, the best thinking of many of the textile leaders when he proposed that the industry take steps to correct from within, by coöperation, the causes of overproduction. Mr. Kendall said, "Let us reduce hours of work; let us maintain wages; let us gradually eliminate women and minors from night running."

The new tradition was the outstanding characteristic of the recent seventy-fifth anniversary convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in Boston. There Eben Whitman of the William Whitman Company of New York, which operates mills in both North and South, emphasized again the urgent need to abolish the working of women and minors at night. While there is little question that the working of women at night is liable to be abused, it is but fair to state that there are some who believe that even more important than this issue is the question of a better wage than is at present paid. From either standpoint, however, the fact that the human end of the industry is being discussed as never before points to a solution of the problem being finally reached.

The industry is diffused, with nearly 1400 separate units. Concerted action is not the simple matter which some critics believe it to be. But the new tradition being held before the industry by the Kendalls, the Whitmans and such men as Donald Comer, representing the southern group, is taking root. It must be translated into practice if it is to live and grow. The hopeful element in the situation is that this old and tradition-respecting industry is beginning, within itself, to cultivate the seed of new and finer traditions, social as well as economic.

Are Americans Knob-Twisters?

REALLY, it is too bad. Just when we were all congratulating ourselves that everything was "perfectly lovely" between the United States and Great Britain, a serious situation presents itself. We had thought that the aftermath of those log-sitting Rapidan talks between President and Prime Minister was to be a genuine representation of the lion and the lamb. But alas, an Englishman has defeated our hopes! He has gone so far as to charge Americans with being "knob-twisters." Of course, the fat's in the fire, and, metaphorically speaking, each right hand seeks its trusty sword. But calmer persons with a sigh of relief remember that there is a League of Nations.

"Knob-twisters" forsooth! By the way, what is a "knob-twister"? and who is it that hurls so contemptuous a charge against a friendly nation? This audacious individual is Cecil Lewis, a producer, who spent two months in America and, in the course of an interview on his return to England on radio conditions in the United States, used the opprobrious epithet in question. Here is what he had to say: "Although the place is saturated with broadcasting programs, no one ever listens to any one of them. It is the knob-twister's paradise."

What a picture! Some 120,000,000 people sitting night after night, twisting knobs and listening to nothing! How preposterous! Why, thousands of people listen in for no less than fifteen whole minutes at a time to what Mr. Lewis describes as "back-chat comedians." All this might have passed, however, had it not been for that contemptuous phrase, "knob-twisters."

But hold! The situation is saved, for a more careful perusal of the interview shows that when the English producer mentioned the "place" where no one ever listened to the radiocasting, he was referring to New York. Now, Will Rogers has lately given the weight of his authority to the view that New York is not America. Consequently the incident may be considered happily closed without reference to the League of Nations or the World Court. And besides, what are knobs for?

University Finance in Britain

ALL those concerned for the welfare of higher education will rejoice that Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has found it possible to increase the state grant to British universities during the next quinquennium by £250,000 annually. Some such increase was plainly necessitated by the enlargement of activities of the universities that has taken place of late years.

There is one feature about this state grant that is of far wider than merely national interest, and in which the British Government may well claim to set a profitable example to other countries. Though British universities rely upon state assistance for one-third of their total income, receiving from official sources the relatively large sum of £1,800,000 a year, the Government in this matter sets no store by the axiom that "he who pays the piper should call the tune." The apprehension prevalent in the last century in the older seats of learning, that the acceptance of official assistance would involve submission to official interference in the conduct of university matters and the expenditure of university funds, has proved entirely baseless. In return for its handsome contribution to the revenues of scholarship the British Government does not ask for any share in the direction of university policy, rightly considering that this should be left in the hands of the universities themselves.

These institutions enjoy complete autonomy in spite of the acceptance of state help, because this help is given, not through the Board of Education, but through a Grants Committee, which is composed of men fitted by training and occupation to understand academic needs, instead of the civil servants of an ordinary government department. Thus satisfactorily has the problem been solved in Britain of providing adequate financial resources for the universities without any sacrifice of intellectual independence and integrity.

Editorial Notes

That precious stone, the white diamond, has left its exclusively white-collar job and put on overalls. A leading optical company has discovered that the jewel, properly mounted, is the best possible cutting tool for finishing small metal parts, cutting literally thousands of pieces with no change in its cutting edge. Aristocracy, whether of gems or of men, justifies its existence best by giving the most service.

"Think of our fathers and we think of making good; think of our mothers and we think of being good," said Rabbi Jacob Katz recently. He might have added: "Think of our mothers and fathers together, and we think of making good in a good way."

Every second of the day 490 letters are mailed in the United States, according to Post Office Department statistics. Did you mail that one that was given you this morning?

On the South Sea island of New Britain there is an automobile for each of the 500 inhabitants. Here's a chance for some ambitious pedestrian to distinguish himself.

The Man in the Tweed Fedora Keeps Dry

LAW-ABIDING, tolerant, and not easily perturbed by the foibles of the Passing Show, the Man in the Tweed Fedora had witnessed the coming of prohibition, its tempestuous condemnation by the wets, and its equally stormy defense by the drys, at first with mild amusement, then with growing wonder, and at last with no little concern.

He sometimes congratulated himself on having reached a calm vantage point in his career where he could stand somewhat apart from the rush of events and view the conflict of human desires with dispassionate interest. He had seen in his day so many "burning issues" flame for a time, burn out, and be obliterated by the onward steps of progress, that he had acquired an equanimity, he supposed, sufficient to carry him through even the most intense social upheaval with calm, yet sympathetic, poise.

But latterly the even tenor of his way had been rudely impeded with many conversational rocks. Picked cronies with whom he formerly had pursued divers abstract theories with much mental zest, had suddenly reverted into one-topic talkers, and the burden of their cry was: "It can't be enforced."

* * *

He had tried to be forbearing, awaiting that happy moment when the tide of conversation would shift to a more congenial strand. He had no desire to discuss the merits or demerits of the Eighteenth Amendment. Of an old-fashioned school, his sense of justice counseled him that, since the majority had made the law a part of the Constitution, it should be obeyed. Such, to his notion, was "playing the game." Then, why argue about it? He abhorred such discussions. He would have naught to do with them. And, if necessary, he was prepared to take radical steps to protect himself from such.

Therefore, when his friend, Baldwin, innocently let fall on one of their accustomed strolls the suggestion that, while prohibition was a good thing, it could not be made to work, the Man in the Tweed Fedora suddenly ducked into a convenient store and out by a rear alley, leaving Baldwin to continue his walk alone. When Jameson, at the office water cooler, voiced a similar sentiment, he was forced to dodge in a lively manner to escape a bulky pad of order blanks, propelled in his direction by the Man in the Tweed Fedora. When Witherspoon, in the subway, casually referred to the violations of the dry law, he suddenly desisted. The Man in the Tweed Fedora had unexpectedly driven an elbow into his midriff.

Thus, one by one these wet propagandists had been summarily dealt with, and he began to believe that he had routed the conversational interloper without argument.

But it was not so to be, as he discovered shortly when, returning from business, he was accosted outside the entrance of his apartment-house domicile by the janitor of the building.

" 'Tis a warrum night," said that worthy conversationally.

"Very agreeable," admitted the Man in the Tweed Fedora.

"Thirsty wither," further contributed the janitor. "A dhrop of suds in th' old bucket, now, wouldn't go bad." Then, as an afterthought, added: "Ouch, well, 'twill be afther comin' back soon enough, so it will."

* * *

Now one may practice physical violence on a friend with some hope of escape; but on a janitor, never—as the Man in the Tweed Fedora well knew. Therefore he decided to be tactful.

"Let's see," said he, affably. "As I recall, that quaint practice to which you refer was called 'rushing the growler,' was it not?"

The janitor grinned hugely.

"That's th' name for it," he admitted, "an' mony's the time in me yout' have I done that same. 'Tis a lost aart."

"Ah, and I take it you hope for its rediscovery?" said the Fedora gentleman slyly. "No doubt you want it for your wife and children's sake."

The janitor thoughtfully scratched his ear.

"Well, sor," he admitted, "you read in th' paapers that a little more leeway wit th' light wines and beers would kape the crooks from racketeerin' and such, although it don't say how. An' on a warrum night like this, sor, a workin' man gets to thinking that a few schooners wouldn't go bad. . . . But, I dunno! I dunno!

"Now, there's Katie, me wife. She's got so used to stickin' jist so many dollars in th' bank come pay day, 'twould be afther scalpin' me she would if I so much as siggested depositin' two bits over th' carner baar. It bates all, sor, what a lot of hope and datermination a few new drisses and a stick or two of furniture puts into the haart of a woman. So I'd be afther placin' meself betwixt and bechoon two avils, did I wish for a loosenin' up of the dhry laws. 'Twould be a choice betwane the avil of dhrink and the avil of th' rollin' pin. An' of the two avils, sor, I'll say the both of thim is the worrst.

"An' thin, sor," the janitor continued thoughtfully, "there's Jimmie, th' boy. 'Twas all right for th' likes of me to be jugglin' a beer can in me tinder yout'. Things was different in thim days. But Jimmie, th' little spalpeen, is comin' up so clane and dacent, 'twould straighten th' spine of ony man to watch him. If I should catch that laddiebuck rushin' the growler like his faather did, 'twould make me feel so bad I'd crown him wit' a brick, sor!"

The Man in the Tweed Fedora chuckled.

"Then I guess you're a prohibitionist after all, Mike," he commented.

"No, sor!" protested the janitor. "I'm no prohibitionist. I like not the worrd; and, besides I've as fine a thirst as th' nixt man. But when it comes to choosin' between th' ticklin' of me palate wit' sthrong dhrink, and the ticklin' of me good sinse wit' seein' Katie and the boy all proud and clane and drissed up on a Sunday mornin'—well, sor, I'm for swallowin' me thirst and kapin' me sinses."

"But you said that liquor was coming back, Mike. Where would you stand if it did?"

"Hist, man, hist," exclaimed the basement autocrat with a broad wink. "Begorry, in case it did, sor, I regret to say I'd have to be a prohibitionist." And both men laughed heartily.

* * *

Next day at the lunch hour, Baldwin, Jameson and Witherspoon descended upon the Man in the Tweed Fedora as he dined alone in a rathskeller buffet. Hiding behind a convenient screen the better to dodge the expected barrage of china, they gleefully and in unison improvised a refrain the lyrics of which consisted of the simple words: "It can't be enforced! It can't be enforced!" Then they waited for the deluge.

Nothing happened. Incredulously they peered from behind their retreat. The Man in the Tweed Fedora ate calmly on. Even a repetition of the obnoxious sentiment failed to disturb him. So, sheepishly, the three serenaders came forth and joined their friend at his meal.

When they were comfortably seated he looked up with a smile.

"Your ammunition," said he, "is too wet to detonate; and besides, I've listened to my janitor and learned the folly of running to false alarms. You say the law can't be enforced. I'm not disturbed. It's merely a question of whether you prefer to accept prohibition while it's here, or to demand it after it has been taken away. As a moral step alone it is inevitable. As an economic step it is emphatically necessary. As a patriotic step it is an obvious duty. So chant your hymn of defeat, if you like; but mark this: by thinking and voicing the suggestion, 'It can't be enforced,' you are merely postponing the day when in self-defense you must cry: 'It must be enforced—it shall be enforced!' And now, gentlemen, it's my treat. What'll you have?"

"Buttermilk," said Baldwin.

"Lemonade," said Jameson.

"Ginger ale," said Witherspoon.

* * *

Meeting the janitor at the elevator entrance that evening on his return from business, the Fedora gentleman paused.

"Mike," said he, "I've made a discovery."

" 'Tis not forbidden," said Mike. "An' whot may it be?"

"I've found that you fellows who say it can't be enforced, are usually most punctilious in observing the law yourselves."

"Shure, an' 'tis no discivery," answered Mike. "Th' fellows that make the sthuff know the law can be enforced, and those who dhrink it are afeered 'twill be. 'Tis only the likes of us that know nothin' about it that say the law can't be enforced—which only shows our swate an' innocent nachures."

The Man in the Tweed Fedora grinned. His equanimity was restored. No longer need he maintain a conversational taboo on prohibition, for he had found that even that overworked subject was prolific of interest. The secret was all in the approach.

H. E. W.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

"The Silent Drys"

PERTINENT to the question, "Are the drys voting in the Literary Digest poll?" the following analysis of the returns is offered:

The nine states generally conceded as containing the greatest percentage of wet sentiment, and comprising less than one-third the population of the United States according to the 1920 census, have cast nearly one-half the total votes which have been counted to date.

States.	Votes counted.	Population
Massachusetts	149,295	3,852,356
Rhode Island	16,643	604,397
Connecticut	84,752	1,380,631
New York	511,401	10,385,227
New Jersey	212,569	3,155,900
Pennsylvania	438,898	8,720,017
Maryland	41,406	1,440,661
Illinois	232,752	6,185,280
Wisconsin	82,488	2,632,067
Total for above	1,770,202	38,365,358

Expressed in other words, the percentage of population voting in the aforementioned states was 4.6 per cent, while but 2.4 per cent of the balance of the country was polled.

Whether the more populous centers, which it is generally admitted are preponderatingly wet, have received an unduly large proportion of ballot blanks, is problematical. The fact remains, however, that the wet sections are voting most heavily. Since this condition is evident in comparing one state with another, it is reasonable to assume that the same applies in comparing different communities within the same state.

Upon this premise the conclusion is inevitable that the dry sentiment is far from being fairly represented.—*Reynolds Longfield*, in letter to the *New York Times*.

A German in France

SINCE the war I have made four extensive trips through France, visiting Paris as well as the provinces. I made two trips by automobile, and for several weeks we drove many thousand kilometers over splendid national highways as smooth as billiard tables, well tarred, free from dust, and altogether the best automobile roads on the Continent. We also became familiar with the side roads, which are less pleasant for motoring. We drove through the country in all directions. We could at all times be recognized as Germans by little badges we wore and by the make of our automobile.

In all hotels and restaurants, on the beaches, in the bars, and in the shops we spoke German undisturbed and read German newspapers. Our chauffeur did not know a word of French, not even being able to understand the road signs. In the course of these trips we made personal acquaintances as well as professional contacts among business and medical men, and we stayed constantly in places which I am sure no Germans had visited since the war. Yet in view of the whole experience I am led to say explicitly that I never noticed any animosity displayed against us as Germans.

On the contrary, it often happened that, after we had announced our nationality, we were greeted with a marked degree of courtesy, a sort of heightened interest. French motorists lent us gasoline when we were stalled; other Frenchmen helped dig us out of deep sand.

I have a distinct impression that no German will experience any unpleasantness in France on account of his nationality provided he observe the precise forms of courtesy and propriety that the Frenchman invariably demands.—*Gottfried Ben* in *Die Literarische Welt*. Translated for the *Living Age*.

Indian Legends

A RECENT visitor to the Agawa Canyon, along the Algoma Central Railway, was astonished to observe on the rock-face the well-defined head of an old man, as though roughly carved by some giant sculptor. The incident started a train of reflection covering the Indian legends of the Northland.

Haughty white men, greedily depriving the Indians of their ancient empire, long fostered the notion that the red men were "untutored" and possessed no imagination. As early as 1637, however, Father Le Jeune, a Jesuit missionary, found they were in the habit of entertaining themselves by fanciful tales, and wrote his opinion that "the savages, in point of intellect, may be placed in a high rank. Education and instruction alone are wanting." Charlevoix said: "Their harangues are full of shining passages which would have been applauded at Rome or Athens." Modern Canadian readers know the beauty of Indian orations, such as those of Tecumseh, or the simple dignity and imaginative quality of the speeches of Crowfoot and other chiefs who met the whites in the seventies and made treaties for the surrender of the Canadian West.—*The Globe* (Toronto).

The High Cost of Fighting

WHEN the cost of warfare is estimated before instead of after the damage has been done and the losses have been sustained, there will perhaps be some hope of preventing hostilities. The Hague Conference has emphasized this, though the spoils had materially shrunk and the treasure that had been poured out was hardly a part of the calculation. Former Secretary of the Treasury Houston is authority for the statement that if the 1914-1918 conflict had lasted another year the United States, with all its wealth, would have been bankrupt along with Germany, France and England—*The Courier Journal* (Louisville, Ky.).